

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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## RENMIN RIBAO ON NATO RESPONSE TO SOVIET CHALLENGE

HK190727 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Newsletter from Britain by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Xu Qingmei: "To Meet the Soviet Challenge"]

[Text] At the special joint meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers held in Brussels on 12 December, it was decided to deploy 108 Pershing-II launchers and 464 cruise missiles in West Europe in 1983. This is a major step taken by the NATO member countries to strengthen their defense capabilities against the growing Soviet military threat.

A British military commentator seriously pointed out: "NATO is facing a severe test." This is an objective reality that must be recognized and is also an important starting point for this step being taken by NATO. In terms of military power, the Soviet Union was inferior to NATO in the 1960s. But by the 1970s, Soviet conventional weapons in the European theater had gained superiority. Its strategic nuclear capability has also rapidly caught up. In the past 2 years and more, the Soviet Union has further deployed missiles with a firing range of 4,500 km and equipped with three nuclear warheads, and also supersonic Backfire bombers capable of flying at low altitudes. This has enabled the Soviet Union to reach parity with NATO in terms of total military might. West European military strategists pointed out that Soviet military strength is still growing. Given this development, the Soviet Union will far surpass NATO in military strength in the coming 10 years, especially in the first 3 or 5 years of the 1980s. If NATO still does nothing, it will face "the most critical period" since the end of World War II.

British television recently mentioned various hypotheses put forward by Western military strategists about future wars. Many people believe that at the outbreak of a war, with its superiority in tanks and ground forces, the Soviet Union would first launch a blitz attack on NATO units from central Europe. Forward Soviet tank units would be partly destroyed in the first assault but would be quickly reinforced in order to continue the attack. On the other hand, NATO units would be slow in obtaining reinforcements. In 12 hours, before NATO reserve units had time to react, Soviet units would have occupied Hanover, West Germany, forced their way across the Weser River and pushed toward the area of the Rhine. The scale of fighting would then gradually increase with an escalation of the war. Such a situation, if it occurs, would spell the ruin of the West European countries.

Therefore, Western strategists realize that in future wars, apart from strengthening conventional armaments, an important factor of decisive significance is how to rely on nuclear capabilities, especially on "how to knock out the opponent from far away." Since the Soviet Union has now deployed new nuclear missiles capable of hitting any part of West Europe, NATO must also catch up and deploy new missiles capable of hitting the Soviet Union. The Pershing-II and cruise missiles are reliable weapons with which to meet the Soviet challenge.

To thwart the NATO decision on the deployment of the new missiles, the Soviet Union recently left no stone unturned and resorted to a series of measures that combined threats with bribery. Most malicious of all was an attempt to force West Europe to hold talks before the deployment of the new missiles in order to delay and undermine the deployment of the new missiles in West Europe. After a number of meetings, NATO member states formulated a guideline that called for combining negotiations with deployment, or holding disarmament talks with the Soviet Union "from some sort of strength." Such a guideline was adopted when the Brussels conference, while making the decision to deploy new medium-range missiles, suggested holding arms control talks with the Soviet Union. This was no small blow to the Soviet Union.

Of course, it must be pointed out that the NATO struggle with the Soviet Union will in the future remain a complicated and arduous one. NATO will not begin the deployment of the new missiles for another 3 years. There are also reservations on the part of the Netherlands and Belgium, which will base their decisions on the results of negotiations. Because of this, the Soviet Union obviously can continue to sow dissension and carry out sabotage. In addition, the Soviet Union is not likely to slow down its military expansion efforts in the coming 3 years. Even if NATO has by that time deployed the new missiles according to plan, the balance of strategic forces between the two sides will remain unfavorable to NATO.

It is also to be noted that the Soviet Union is energetically pushing its global strategy. Everywhere, from the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and the Persian Gulf area to Indochina, it is vigorously seizing areas of strategic significance and strategic resources and stepping up its infiltration of the Third World in order to encircle West Europe. This is also a grim situation that has caused disquiet in the West and made it feel the need to do something.

#### UN ADOPTS CONVENTION AGAINST HOSTAGE-TAKING

OW172146 Beijing XINHUA in English 2120 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 17 (XINHUA)--An international convention against the taking of hostages was adopted today by the United Nations General Assembly.

The convention considers that the taking of hostages is an offence of grave concern to the international community and considers that it is urgently necessary to develop international co-operation between states in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking of hostages as manifestations of international terrorism.

The convention, which consists of 20 articles, stipulates that each state party undertakes to make such offence punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of the offence. The parties shall also co-operate in the prevention of the offences, particularly by taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations of such offences in their territories, and by exchanging information and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures to prevent them. It says that the state party in the territory of which the hostage is held by the offender shall take all measures it considers appropriate to ease the situation of the hostage, in particular, to secure his release and, after his release, to facilitate, when relevant, his departure. It also provides that the state party in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that state. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that state. The convention emphasizes that nothing in this convention shall be construed as justifying the violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of a state in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations.

The convention will be opened for signature at the United Nations headquarters. It will be subject to ratification or accession and will come into force on the thirtieth day after it is ratified or acceded to by 22 states.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in a statement welcomed the General Assembly's adoption of the convention as a most significant and timely achievement of the organization in its endeavour to protect fundamental human rights, uphold order in international life and promote the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

#### UN TO HOLD SPECIAL SESSION ON WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

OW200924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 19 (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly decided in a resolution today to hold a special session at a high political level from August 25 to September 5, 1980 on the establishment of a new international economic order. The resolution reaffirms the previous decision of the General Assembly to take, at the special session, "appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including inter alia the adoption of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development." The General Assembly invites developed countries to reexamine their political position on most important international economic problems, the resolution says.

In another resolution adopted on December 14, the General Assembly decides that a new round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic cooperation for development to be launched at the U.N. special session in 1980 "should include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance," and "contribute to the implementation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade". The resolution "urges all countries, especially the developed countries, to commit themselves effectively to achieving through negotiations the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of the principles of justice and equality in order to provide for steady economic development, with regard to the development potential of developing countries."

#### RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS JAPAN-U.S. DIFFERENCES OVER IRANIAN OIL

HK190655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[Report: "Japanese Government Irons Out Differences Between Japan and the United States Arising From the Former's Purchase of Oil From Iran"]

[Text] Just at the time when the United States was asking its allies to adopt common diplomatic and economic measures to force Iran to release the American hostages, Japan did not cooperate closely because of its oil interests. This aroused the dissatisfaction of the United States.

It has been reported that some Japanese commercial enterprises and oil companies bought 20 million barrels of Iranian oil at \$40 per barrel on the spot market. One Japanese trading company even resold 6 million barrels of Iranian oil to other countries. The amount of oil bought by the Japanese enterprises was equal to half the amount the United States has decided not to buy from Iran up to the end of 1979.



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When this was learned, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance strongly expressed dissatisfaction with Japan. The Japanese authorities concerned were afraid that if this issue was not properly handled, it might again lead to conflicts in the economic relations between Japan and the United States. On the other hand, the Japanese Foreign Ministry thought that as the international oil capital had already reduced Japan's oil supply, Japan had to try to maintain friendly relations with Iran. They even described this worrisome situation as "maintaining one's balance while walking a narrow winding path."

On 10 December, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita in Paris. Vance demanded that Japan "cooperate while carrying out its policy toward Iran."

On 12 December, Prime Minister Ohira summoned the Japanese ambassadors to 18 Near and Middle East countries and Fumihiko Togo, the Japanese ambassador to the United States. In his directives, he pointed out that the purchase of Iranian oil at high prices and in great quantities by the Japanese enterprises had developed into a new political problem between Japan and the United States. He said: "This issue must not give rise to any events that will impair the friendly relations between Japan and the United States."

Just a few hours after Prime Minister Ohira had instructed the Foreign Ministry to formulate emergency measures to deal with the U.S. criticism, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield held a meeting. They both agreed to make further efforts to maintain their friendly relations. With regard to the hostage problem, the Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed its official opinion, regarding the detention of American hostages as "a violation of international law" and suggesting that "the hostages be released as soon as possible." However, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita at the same time asked the United States to be more understanding of the Japan's difficult oil situation.

JAPAN SEEKS U.S. 'UNDERSTANDING' ON IRANIAN OIL IMPORTS

OW191600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 19 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira has sent a letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter seeking his understanding of Japan's position concerning oil imports from Iran, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito said here this morning.

Emphasizing continuing mutual reliance and friendly relations between Japan and the United States, Masayoshi Ohira stressed in the letter sent last Saturday that the Japanese Government had taken certain regulatory actions in respect to Japanese spot purchases of Iranian oil at inflated prices, KYODO reported. The letter also said that Japan, as a member of the international community, would continue efforts for the solution of the hostage crisis in Tehran.

KYODO noted that the Japanese prime minister was believed to be taking a serious view of the mounting U.S. criticism against Japan over Japan's purchases of Iranian oil.

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BEIJING RADIO DISCUSSES U.S. SENATE DEBATE ON SALT II

OW151515 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Talk on current events: "Fierce Debate in the U.S. Senate"]

[Summary] On 9 November the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee concluded the debate on the SALT II treaty and referred the treaty to the entire Senate for approval.

The talks on the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States began in November 1972. More than 280 meetings were held in the past 6 years and more. Finally, on 18 June this year, U.S. President Carter and Soviet leader Brezhnev signed the SALT II treaty in Vienna.

So far as the United States is concerned, two-thirds of the Senate's votes are needed to ratify the SALT II treaty. Judging from the Senate debate on the treaty so far, whether or not it can be passed at the forthcoming Senate session remains a big question, since quite a few Senators favor revision of the treaty.

"Senate Republican leader Baker cast a negative vote on the treaty. He believes that the treaty is unequal and unjust. Senator Stone said: Under the present conditions this treaty should not be passed, for it will not bring about general disarmament. It will only create an imbalance of strategic forces in favor of the Soviet Union. This treaty will create new dangers for the U.S. strategic force.

"As seen from the Senate debate, it will be difficult for the treaty to get the two-thirds vote it needs. On 6 October Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said: The Senate has no time to conduct a debate on the SALT II treaty this year. Every sign indicates that prospects for approval of the treaty by the Senate are dim. It is believed that discussion of this issue will be postponed until January next year.

"Extensive debates have also been carried out throughout the United States on the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States. After the treaty was referred to the Congress, heated debates were conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Committee on the Armed Services. There will be a fierce debate on this issue at the Senate session next year."

On 13 November 2,400 retired generals wrote a letter to the U.S. Senate, opposing ratification of this treaty and regarding the treaty as something harmful to U.S. security and the security of its allies.

"Some people held: The debate on the SALT II treaty conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is just a skirmish. As a large number of people either oppose the treaty or seek to revise it, there is doubt as to whether it can win the required two-thirds of the votes in the Senate next year.

"Whatever the outcome of the Senate vote, many people in the United States have conscientiously been analyzing the strategic plans implemented by Washington since the 60s. The unanimous view of defense experts is that no matter whether the Senate approves the SALT treaty or not, the United States must greatly change its strategic plans and increase the Pentagon's military spending.

U.S. SUCCESSFULLY TESTS TRIDENT I MISSILE

OW170506 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1710 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec--News from Washington: The U.S. Navy successfully launched a Trident I guided missile on 13 December. This missile was launched from nuclear submarine S.S. "Mariano Vallejo" 5 nautical miles off Cape Canaveral.



The Trident I missile is more powerful and has greater range than the Poseidon and Polaris missiles. It is capable of hitting a target between 4,600 and 6,900 miles away, whereas the Poseidon and Polaris missiles' range is only 2,800 miles.

The successful launching of the Trident I missile will greatly expand the scope of operation of U.S. missile submarines at sea, as the submarine-launched missiles are capable of hitting targets inside the Soviet Union.

#### U.S. CONCERNED OVER SOVIET PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW191222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department yesterday expressed concern about the growing Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, according to Western news agency reports.

State Department Spokesman Thomas Reston said that the Soviet Union was continuing its military buildup in Afghanistan by sending more advisers and over 1,000 combat-equipped troops to that country. He said the current estimate for the overall Soviet military presence there is "somewhat higher than 5,000". Since December 15, more Soviet personnel have been coming to Afghanistan. "I have noted our concern about the presence of Soviet troops outside its territorial boundaries," Reston added.

Western news reports point out that twice in the past two weeks, the United States has expressed concern to the Soviet authorities about Soviet military buildup in Afghanistan.

#### RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON CARTER'S HOPES FOR HOSTAGES

HK190849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[Report: "Carter Hopes That Pahlavi's Departure From the United States Will Bring the Release of the Hostages a Step Forward"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, after a quiet night at Camp David, U.S. resident Carter returned to the White House by helicopter on 16 December. He told reporters he hoped that the departure of Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran, from the United States would bring the release of the American hostages a step forward.

He said he noted Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh's statement with U.S. television reporters in Tehran in which he said that Iran would try to release some of the 50 hostages before Christmas.

Carter said: "I hope that they will release some persons." He added: "Of course, we hope that they can all go home." He said: "It has been our long-cherished hope to establish friendly relations with Iran. But before they release the hostages, such relations cannot be established."

When asked his view on the Iranian foreign minister's statement, Carter said: "We will try our best to alleviate the crisis." "I will not say anything concrete on that statement because I disagree with many things he said. But I hope the officials of the Iranian Government are beginning to realize that their act is not constructive and is harmful to the hostages and hurts not only our existing and future bilateral relations but also Iran's relations with other people of the world."

On 16 December Carter also signed a congressional resolution fixing 18 December as a "Day of National Unity." Carter called on U.S. citizens to fly the American flag at home and at other proper places as a gesture of support for the hostages.

In a television statement on the same day. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown said that the United States would solve the crisis with Iran through peaceful means. He said that if the American hostages were brought to trial, the conflict between the two countries would escalate. In that case, the United States would "respond accordingly."

## THATCHER, CARTER CONCLUDE TALKS

OW190752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 18 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "applauded the decision taken last week by NATO governments to proceed with effective modernization and deployment of theater nuclear forces," declared a White House statement issued this afternoon on the meeting between the two leaders. The statement, issued before the prime minister travelled to New York today, said that the two leaders also "discussed the importance of increased efforts to strengthen NATO's defense, both nuclear and conventional" and "reaffirmed their strong support for the NATO long-term defense program and for the NATO aim of three percent real growth in annual defense spending".

The two sides discussed a wide range of international issues, including the Rhodesia settlement, the Middle East, Northern Ireland, nuclear weaponry in Europe, the SALT II treaty, international economic and energy issues, and common approaches to the Caribbean.

The Iranian crisis figured on the talks agenda. The prime minister made it clear during her meetings with the President that "Britain shared the anguish of America and would do its utmost to convince the Iranian authorities to release all the hostages unharmed," the statement said.

President Carter has accepted Prime Minister Thatcher's invitation to visit Britain "at a mutually agreeable date," the statement said.

While in Washington the British prime minister also had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to get their views on "the overall strategic situation facing the West," a Defense Department official said yesterday.

At a White House banquet yesterday evening, President Carter congratulated the prime minister on the "tremendous achievement" of a final agreement on a Rhodesian settlement. The White House stated in a special statement yesterday that "as the process leading to an independent Zimbabwe unfolds, it will be incumbent upon the international community and especially the surrounding states, to support and respect the electoral process and its outcome." "For its part the United States looks forward to the day when an independent Zimbabwe can be welcomed to the family of nations," it said.

## HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARS CHARGES OF SRV OBSTRUCTING KAMPUCHEAN AID

OW190756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--The chairman of a U.S. citizens commission on Indochinese refugees yesterday charged Vietnam with having adopted a "conscious policy of withholding adequate relief from the Kampuchean people".

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According to news reports from Washington, Chairman Leo Cherne told the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee that as of November 24, only 447 tons of 22,619 tons of food sent into Kampuchea had been distributed. He declared that there were "perfectly reasonable" ways of delivering the relief to the needy Kampuchians.

"The Vietnamese Government, with the concurrence and perhaps encouragement of the Soviet Union, has adopted a conscious policy of withholding adequate relief from the Kampuchean people," he said. He affirmed that this conclusion was based on fact-finding trips to Southeast Asia and consultations with the U.S. Government and other officials.

VICE PREMIER DENG XIAOPING MEETS MUHAMMAD ALI

OW191618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping today met former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali and invited him to visit China again.

Ali arrived in Beijing at noon today on a lightning one-day visit. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met him and his wife Veronica and their party in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Warmly hugging the vice-premier, Ali said: "You have done many good turns for the Chinese people. I want to embrace you."

Ali told Vice-Premier Deng he had wanted to visit China since he was ten years old. Regretting that his current visit was too short, he said he would like to visit China again, stay for three weeks, fight an exhibition bout, and do his best to help Chinese boxers reach world standards.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "You cherish a profound love for China. You are welcome to revisit China and tour the country. Boxing can become a channel for promoting understanding and friendship between the people of China and the United States."

When the Chinese vice-premier offered Ali a cigarette, he politely declined. "Smoking makes one sluggish. Real boxers don't smoke," he added. "When I train Chinese boxers, the first thing I do is to tell them not to smoke," he said amid laughter from all present.

At the end of the meeting, Ali told the Chinese vice-premier that as a black American he knew China quite well. When he returned to the States, he would tell the American people how hospitable the Chinese people were. Present at the meeting were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee.

Muhammad Ali and his party left for Hong Kong this evening. They were entertained at a luncheon given by the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee, and visited the Palace Museum this afternoon.



## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

HK190957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Short commentary: "Jump Into the Quagmire"]

[Text] Amid the growing unstable situation in Afghanistan, it is reported that Soviet fighting units from 400 to 800 men strong have been sent to Afghanistan. This is a danger signal of direct Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan.

In carrying out aggression and expansion, except for its suppression and control of the members of the "big family," the Soviet Union has hitherto used mercenaries and agents like Cuba and Vietnam and avoided mobilizing its own troops. Now it directly sent troops to suppress the people of Afghanistan. This shows that the situation in Afghanistan is so serious that Moscow is compelled to head for the front itself and forget such disguises as "non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan," "respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries" and so forth.

Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has assumed ever more serious proportions. Currently, the number of Soviet "experts" and advisers in Afghanistan has reached 3,000 or 4,000. They control political, economic, military, diplomatic and other important departments in Afghanistan. Soviet military "experts" not only direct Afghan Government troops to annihilate antigovernment armed forces but also personally fly Soviet-made Mig planes to join in fighting, ruthlessly killing the Afghan people. But the antigovernment armed movement in Afghanistan has quickly spread all over the country. The armed units sent by the Soviet Union cannot stamp out the raging fires on the territory of Afghanistan. Such a move can only add fuel to the flames and arouse still greater resistance from the Afghan people.

World opinion has long pointed out that if the Soviet Union goes further in its intervention in Afghanistan, it will find itself caught on the horns of a dilemma and put in the same awkward situation as the United States found in Vietnam. Afghanistan will thus become the Soviet Union's "Vietnam." Such reasoning is not unknown to Moscow. But the warm ports of the Indian Ocean, and the oil resources of the Persian Gulf and its strategic position hold such great attraction for the Soviet Union that it has jumped into the quagmire of Afghanistan heedless of the consequences. The Soviet Union has apparently been blinded by its lust for gain. It can be predicted that by continuously stepping up its aggression and intervention in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union can only sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire until it meets its doom.

## XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VISITS STALIN'S HOMETOWN

OW200930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Feature by XINHUA correspondent Tang Xiuzhe: Visit to Stalin's Hometown"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 19 (XINHUA)--How do the people in Stalin's hometown evaluate him today--26 years after his death? What attitude do they take towards this great man who for more than 30 years led the Soviet people in traversing an arduous course? These questions had haunted my mind before my flight to Tbilisi, capital of Stalin's native land Georgia in the far west of the U.S.S.R.

People may well remember that three years after Stalin's death, N.S. Khrushchev made a total repudiation of him in a secret report at the 20th party congress in 1956. Across the country, Stalin's statues were removed and his photos taken down in public places. His works disappeared from bookstores and his remains were removed from the Red Square mausoleum and cremated. When I visited Gori City where Stalin was born, the only museum on the life of Stalin in the country was under repair. In the simple house in which Stalin was born, a museum guide told me about Stalin's life.

Before I arrived in Gori, a Georgian told me: "A bronze statue of Stalin is still there. Khrushchev wanted to dismantle it in 1956 but the inhabitants of Gori demonstrated in protest." I found the statue, approximately 20 metres from the top to the base, standing in a public square in the city--apparently just as it did in Stalin's life-time.

People in Tbilisi and Gori did not shy from recounting mistakes and demerits of Stalin. A grey-haired woman said, "He was a human being, not a deity. How could he make no mistakes! But just as we should not conceal his mistakes and demerits, we should not discredit his merits either." An 18-year-old school-girl said, "Stalin passed away before I was born. But the elders told me how deeply people mourned him. Even tough Georgian men could not bear the grief and broke down in tears." When asked if she knew anything about Stalin's mistakes, she said calmly, "He led the nation for 30 years and he did what he could for the people and the country. Some of the mistakes were simply unavoidable in leading such a big country without any experience to go by."

A local journalist told me that after the Soviet Communist Party's 20th congress in 1956, the Chinese Marshal Zhu De paid a visit to Georgia. Many elders in Georgia held him in high esteem not only because he was one of the leaders of the Chinese revolution, but also because he did not approve of the total negation of Stalin. The Georgian journalist added, "I personally appreciate the realistic attitude of the Chinese towards Stalin."

A middle-aged worker in Tbilisi made the following philosophical remark at the end of an interview, "The masses of the people, who are the masters of history, know how to measure historical figures. They will always remember those who have done good deeds, and never forget those who have committed evil. We love Lenin, and we love Stalin too--we love the sum total of good things he did for the people, but not his demerits."

#### XINHUA NOTES IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN ZAIRE, USSR

OW131552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, December 12 (XINHUA)--A Soviet delegation led by Vice-Minister of the Merchant Marine L. P. Nedyak left here today at the end of a nine-day visit to Zaire. This was the first official Soviet delegation visiting this country in several years.

Early in December 1976, Zaire and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow an agreement on maritime navigation. The Soviet delegation had come here to attend the first session of the Zairian-Soviet mixed commission from December 5 to 7 in line with the agreement.

According to the joint communique of the mixed commission, the two sides discussed notably problems of cooperation in the domain of goods transport and the training of cadres. They also exchanged views on the problems of international maritime navigation. They decided to hold the second session in Moscow during the fourth quarter of next year.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Zaire had been very tense during the two Shaba wars and began to improve only this year. On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the second Republic of Zaire on November 24, the Soviet Union sent a small ballet troupe to Kinshasa, which gave three performances.

During its stay in Kinshasa, the Soviet delegation was received by Zairian First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko Lokonga and Commissioner of State for Transport and Communications Kawata Bwalum.



## NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT ON OHIRA VISIT

OW191316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua said here today that Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's visit to China enabled the two countries to take a big stride in their relations of friendship and cooperation. Mr. Ohira's visit was of great importance in safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific area, Huang Hua added. He made these statements at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in the Great Hall of the People.

Prime Minister Ohira's visit was fruitful and successful, Huang Hua said. The two sides reached agreement on economic cooperation and cultural, scientific and technological exchanges. This showed the intention of the two countries to develop their amicable relations. Both sides were satisfied with the results of the visit which was a major event in Sino-Japanese relations and caught the attention of the world, the Chinese foreign minister said.

He said that Premier Hua Guofeng's scheduled visit to Japan next May would further promote friendly relations which had good prospects in the 1980's and even far into the 21st century.

Today's meeting was presided over by Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Li Jingquan, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Zhu Tunshan and Shi Liang.

## XINHUA VIEWS JAPAN-USSR FISHING PACT

OW161234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Japan signed an agreement today for a one-year extension of the provisional Japan-Soviet and Soviet-Japan fishery pacts and for fixing the two nation's catch quotas for 1980 in each other's 200-mile zones, according to Japanese press reports.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will allow Japanese fishermen to catch 750,000 tons of fish in its 200-mile zone next year, the same amount as this year. Japan, on the other hand, will permit the Soviet Union to catch 650,000 tons of fish in its 200-mile zone in 1980, also unchanged from this year.

Heated bargaining took place between Japan and the Soviet Union over the catch quotas for the main kinds of fish. Japan wanted to increase the catch quota for Alaska pollock, while the Soviet Union wanted to catch more Pacific sardines and mackerel. As a result, Japan's allowable catch of Alaska pollock was limited to 290,000 tons, a drop of 10,000 tons as against this year, while the Soviet catch of Pacific sardines and mackerel was fixed at 500,000 tons, an increase of 50,000 tons over this year.

## JAPANESE OFFICIAL INSPECTS NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW191704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 19 (XINHUA)--Keizo Obuchi, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office of Japan, inspected on boat the Soviet-occupied northern territories, according to a KYODO report today.

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It was reported that his boat sailed to the midline between the Nashapu Cape of Hokkaido and the Shell Islet belonging to the Soviet-occupied Habomai Islands. He inspected on boat the Shell, Suisho and Yuri Islands and saw the Kunashiri Island with a telescope.

Mr. Obuchi told reporters that it was regrettable that the northern territories had not yet been returned to Japan. He pledged more efforts so as to bring a peaceful solution to the problem on equal footing with the Soviet Union. It is a regular business for a new director-general of the Prime Minister's Office to inspect the Soviet occupied northern territories.

#### U.S., JAPAN AIR FORCES HOLD JOINT EXERCISE

OW200934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA)--Japanese and U.S. air forces started a three-day joint air drill, the eighth of its kind, yesterday in areas west and south of the Okinawa main island, according to a KYODO report from Naha. A total of 15 F-15 Eagle fighters at the U.S. Kadena base on Okinawa and 36 F-104J fighters of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force take part in the exercise. The joint drill "aims to polish the skills of the ASDF pilots under the guideline for Japan-U.S. defence cooperation agreed on between the two countries in November last year", says a KYODO report.

According to other reports from Japan, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet Admiral D.C. Davis paid a courtesy call on Japanese Defence Agency Director General Enji Kubota yesterday. Meanwhile, Commander of the U.S. Third Fleet Vice Admiral E.C. Waller made a call on Chief of Staff of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force Admiral Ryohei Oga.

#### PRC WOMEN VOLLEYBALLERS BEAT SOUTH KOREAN TEAM

OW131722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, December 13 (XINHUA)--China will represent the Asian region in the Olympic women's volleyball finals in Moscow next year after emerging the victor with a clear record of six straight wins at the Second Asian Women's Volleyball Championships which closed here this evening. At the seven-day championships, China outplayed rivals such as the Olympic champion Japan 3:1 and third-[place holder] South Korea in straight sets before winning. In its match with South Korea, which has come third on the world ranking list on five occasions, the Chinese team put up a spirited fight to down the South Koreans in straight sets. The three set scores were 15:6, 15:13 and 15:9.

At the Olympic Games, the World Cup Tourney and the World Championships, the South Korean squad invariably ranked among the top teams. Though not as tall as the Chinese players, the South Korean players are known for their good fundamental skills, complete all-round technique, agility, speed and flawless teamwork. They began full preparations last June and consider China as their major opponent. Today, the fully confident Chinese players brought their height supremacy into full play while strengthening their defence. The South Koreans became powerless under the barrage of cannon-ball smashes.

After the match, Juri Yokoyama of Japan, Zhou Xiaolan of China and Byun Kyung Ja of South Korea were each awarded with the "prize for the best performance". Tatsuro Uzuki, secretary of the Asian Volleyball Confederation, presented the Chinese team with a certificate to represent the Asian region at the Olympic Games in Moscow next year.

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SINO-VIETNAMESE TALKS UNDERWAY IN BEIJING

Dinh Nho Liem Remarks

OW191219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

["No Progress Made at Meeting of Sino-Vietnamese Talks"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--The 15th plenary meeting of the Chinese and Vietnamese vice-foreign ministers' talks here this morning failed to make any progress as the Vietnamese side clung to its aggressive position.

Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese delegation who was the first to speak at the meeting, attacked the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea and said that his government refused to comply with it.

He unwarrantedly blamed the Chinese side for the failure of the negotiations to register any progress. He dismissed as "worthless and erroneous" the United Nations General Assembly resolution approved by more than 90 countries and demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

He made it clear that the Vietnamese authorities would persist in having Kampuchea under their military occupation.

The Vietnamese vice-foreign minister repeated at the meeting his proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on the "cessation of armed provocations" by the two sides.

In an impromptu speech, Han Nianlong pointed out that while the Vietnamese side has been making armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, it again trumpeted at the meeting for the conclusion of an agreement of non-provocations by both sides. This is both perfunctory and cheating. Han Nianlong stressed: "The root cause for the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations lies in the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have been frenziedly pursuing hostile, anti-China policies and regional hegemonism. These are the key issues in the Sino-Vietnamese relations. To evade these issues would make the solution of other issues difficult."

Refuting Dinh Nho Liem's brags that Vietnam "has never been so powerful as it is today" and that "Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have never been so friendly and united as they are today", Han Nianlong said: "Out of a population of 50 million, Vietnam has built up an army of over one million strong for aggression and expansion abroad, causing great difficulties in the people's livelihood, and yet it should have the cheek to boast its powerfulness. Having despatched hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea and Laos and slaughter the peoples of the two countries, you still talked about the relations between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea as unprecedentedly 'friendly and united'. What a big irony this is!"

Refuting Dinh Nho Liem's attack on China for its support to Thailand, Han Nianlong said: "China resolutely opposes Vietnam's aggression and threat against its neighbours. Now that Vietnam is threatening and invading Thailand, we naturally support Thailand in its resistance against the threat and invasion. Such is the principled stand of our socialist China."



## Han Nianlong Speech

OW191341 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Report on Speech by PRC Chief Delegate Han Nianlong at 19 December 15th Plenary Session of the Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations Held in Beijing--read by announcer]

[Text] The 15th plenary session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations was held in Beijing on the morning of 19 December. Please listen to Chinese chief delegate Han Nianlong's speech at this session:

Han Nianlong said: At the previous sessions of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Vietnamese side has tried to spread noisy propaganda about tension in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas, cooked up many stories and laid the blame on, slandered and criticized the Chinese side. In doing so, the Vietnamese side has not only deceived the Vietnamese people and aroused feelings of hostility and hatred against China but has also craftily aimed at putting up a smokescreen to cover Vietnam's launching a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea.

He pointed out: The tense situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas has been caused by the Vietnamese authorities alone. For a long time in the past, the peoples on both sides of the Sino-Vietnamese border have lived in harmony and peace. The Sino-Vietnamese border is a border of peace and friendship. Only after Vietnam's anti-U.S. resistance reached its end and Vietnam was reunified did the Vietnamese authorities, relying on a superpower's support, promptly display their hegemonist ambition in Southeast Asia, brazenly take up the path of aggression and expansion, regard China as their number one enemy and strive to implement a policy of hostility and hatred against China. Therefore, the stability and long-standing friendship in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas have been grossly undermined by the Vietnamese authorities. Since then, in these areas there have been many incidents of disputes and clashes, which even exploded once into a serious armed conflict.

Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have stepped up their armed provocations along the border, created incidents of bloodshed and even sent their personnel into Chinese territory to assault frontier posts, kidnap border inhabitants and loot property. They have also driven refugees en masse into China. Thus tension has kept growing along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese authorities would be grossly mistaken if they think that such a course of action would benefit them in their anti-China campaign or help them intensify their aggression against Kampuchea and tighten their control over Laos. The Chinese side has always pursued a friendly and goodneighborly foreign policy and has done its utmost to preserve peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border. But the Vietnamese authorities are bent on creating incidents along the border and encroaching upon China's territory and sovereignty. If you keep doing this, you will have to bear sole responsibility for the serious consequences arising therefrom.

He said: To find a fundamental solution to the problems existing between the two countries, the Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out during the negotiations that it would not be difficult to relax the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border provided the Vietnamese authorities stop pursuing their regional hegemonist and hostile anti-China policies and put an end to their provocations and invasions in Chinese border areas. Reluctant to get to the essence of the problem, however, the Vietnamese side has kept peddling its so-called "emergency measures" and "draft agreement" in an attempt to deceive and mislead public opinion. As a result, the negotiations have hardly made any progress but have remained long deadlocked.

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We would like to reiterate that in order to relax tension along the border and restore normal state relations between the two countries, it is essential to start with discussing the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. The Vietnamese side will never succeed in any trick it may play.

Chief delegate Han Nianlong pointed out: The truly serious situation in Kampuchea has caused widespread concern in the international community. The justice- and peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world resolutely demand that the Vietnamese authorities immediately withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people settle their own internal affairs without foreign interference and pressure.

Recently the UN General Assembly approved by an overwhelming vote a draft resolution submitted by 30 countries, including the ASEAN states. This fact reveals the international community's determination to oppose interference by force in another country's internal affairs and to support the Kampuchean people's struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

At the conference table the Vietnamese side has several times declared that it respects the UN Charter. However, it has feverishly criticized the UN resolution and arbitrarily stated that this resolution is the product of a counterrevolutionary system and is irrational and illegal. Worse still, it has cursed more than 90 countries which endorsed this resolution. In so doing, has the Vietnamese side not insulted itself? Its arrogant attitude and vile action can only place it in the position of an opponent of the majority of countries in the world who is widely condemned by the international community.

Han Nianlong said: It should be noted that, while continuing to tighten their colonial rule in Laos, wantonly arresting and suppressing patriotic personages there, the Vietnamese authorities are sending more aggressor troops into Kampuchea to step up their war of aggression in defiance of the will of the people of the whole world and the UN resolution. What is more, they have deliberately created famine and pushed the Kampuchean people to the verge of extinction. Vietnamese aggressor troops have also made continued armed provocations against Thailand, thus menacing peace and security there and in Southeast Asia as a whole. We would like to remind the Vietnamese authorities once again that if you persist in this reckless course of action, you will be called to account by history and grave consequences will result.

Finally, Han Nianlong said: The year of 1979 is going to end and 1980 will come. It is regrettable that there has been no progress at all in our negotiations. We earnestly expect that the Vietnamese side will look straight at reality, carefully study the Chinese side's eight-point proposal, listen to the voice of the just cause of the world people in the interests of the peoples of China and Vietnam, truly do something useful to safeguard peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia and restore the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples so that our negotiations can take a turn for the better.

#### XINHUA REVIEWS RESULTS OF ASEAN MEETING

OW141848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today appealed to the U.N. secretary general to take concrete steps to effectuate as soon as possible the U.N. resolution for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur.

A joint communique was issued following the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur today at the Thai request.



The communique says that the foreign ministers called for appropriate, effective measures to reduce tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and to prevent any spill-over of the fighting across the border into Thailand. They also agreed to support Thailand's request to the U.N. secretary general to send a team of observers and increase the number of U.N. relief personnel along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The foreign ministers felt that the building up of tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border constituted a serious threat to the peace, security and stability of the Southeast Asian region.

The communique declares that the ASEAN countries will continue to recognize the Democratic Kampuchean Government whose credentials were accepted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 34th session. "To do otherwise would only be to put the stamp of approval on the act of foreign military intervention and the imposition of a regime which is sustained by foreign military forces," the communique stresses.

It goes on to say that the influx of refugees into Thailand has become a more serious problem as a result of the fighting in Kampuchea. The foreign ministers welcomed Thailand's efforts in coping with this problem in line with its open-door policy based on humanitarian grounds. Meanwhile, they also called on the international community to continue to render possible assistance to Thailand.

The communique announces that ASEAN has requested Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen to visit Hanoi in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. The purpose of the visit is to indicate that ASEAN is prepared to enter into a dialogue with Vietnam.

In addition, the communique urges U.N. secretary general to initiate steps for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea.

#### VODK REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLA ATTACKS ON SRV

OW141336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean guerrillas have recently dealt heavy blows to the invading Vietnamese troops in Battambang and other places, according to reports from Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

One Kampuchean guerrilla detachment from December 4 to 9 made surprise attacks on Vietnamese aggressors who did mopping-up and robbery in Sisophon, Thmar Puck and Samlot of Battambang Province. By ambushing an enemy motorcade, the detachment wiped out many enemy soldiers, captured weapons and ammunition, and liberated three villages in Samlot County. On December 8, two Vietnamese officers were killed in Thmar Puck area. On the same day, two enemy trucks loaded with weapons and ammunition were smashed by mines in the same area.

The guerrilla forces in Koh Kong area planted mines in Gourosay and Stung Metouk. From December 9 and 11, several dozens of Vietnamese aggressors were killed or wounded in these places.

The guerrilla forces in Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom area from late November to December 7 killed several enemies and captured many weapons in Baray, Stung Trang and Prey Chhor counties.

On November 24, under the cover of two tanks, one Vietnamese battalion operated in the western side of Sam Rong County. The Kampuchean guerrilla forces raided it. One tank was damaged and many enemies were killed.

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PHNOM PENH 'PUPPET' OFFICIAL FLEES TO THAILAND

OW130830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--Kang Sanerat, an official of the puppet Phnom Penh regime fled to Thailand yesterday, according to an AFP report from Bangkok.

The report said that Kang Sanerat was vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of "the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation" of the city of Phnom Penh. He fled Kampuchea with his mother, wife, two children and two sisters.

THAI SECURITY OFFICIAL ON PHAM VAN DONG STATEMENT

OW191300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 19 (XINHUA)--A senior Thai official for security affairs today dismissed as "deceptive and self-deceiving" Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's recent statement that Vietnamese forces would remain in Kampuchea "at the request of the Kampuchean people".

The Thai paper SING SIAN YIT PAO today quoted the official as saying that by making such a statement, the Vietnamese leader "was playing diplomatic strategem" and was being "deceptive and self-deceiving". This showed Vietnam admitted that the situation in Kampuchea did not become stable with the presence of the Vietnamese troops and that the Heng Samrin regime installed by Vietnam was no match for Pol Pot, he pointed out.

Peace would soon be restored in Kampuchea if foreign troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, the Thai official said.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO NEW ZEALAND OFFICIALS

OW141238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Wellington, December 14 (XINHUA)--Qin Lizhen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to New Zealand, presented his credentials to New Zealand Governor-General Sir Keith Holyoake at the Government House here today.

New Zealand Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of State D.S. Thomson was present on the occasion.

The Chinese ambassador arrived here on December 7.

CORRECTION TO BEIJING IN CAMBODIAN CITES POL POT INTERVIEW

The following correction applies to "Late Report: Beijing in Cambodian Cites Pol Pot Interview," published in the 19 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT E 3:

Sixth paragraph, lines six and seven, should read: ...front on 21 August 1979. The main...

## ACTIVITIES OF SRI LANKA MAYORS VISITING BEIJING

## Lin Hujia Hosts Banquet

OW171634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--Nine mayors from Sri Lanka were guests of honour at a banquet given by the mayor of Beijing, Lin Hujia, here this evening.

Sri Lanka Ambassador to China C.R. Dias Desinghe attended the banquet which took place in the Great Hall of the People.

In a welcoming speech, Mayor Lin Hujia referred to the friendly contacts established between the Chinese and Sri Lanka people in early times. He pointed out that the two peoples had sympathized with and supported each other in past struggles against colonialism, old and new, and had cemented a profound friendship.

The mayor of Beijing praised the Sri Lanka people for their achievements in safeguarding national unification and developing their national economy in the past two years under the leadership of President J.R. Jayewardene.

Lin Hujia held that the current visit by the mayors' delegation would open new and broader prospects for friendly contacts and cooperation between the two capitals and other local governments in the two countries. The leader of the delegation, M.B. Sirisena Cooray, who is also mayor of Colombo, recalled the recent successful visit to China by Prime Minister R. Premadasa. He said that the nine mayors comprising the delegation had come to China to draw on Chinese experience. He believed that the delegation's visit would further consolidate the friendship between the two countries.

## Visit to 'Holy Tooth' Relic

OW191237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--The mayors' delegation from Sri Lanka yesterday paid homage to the Holy Tooth and chanted Buddhist scriptures at the second of the well-known eight scenic spots in the Western Hills in the suburbs of Beijing. The leader of the delegation is M.B. Sirisena Cooray, mayor of Colombo.

Later, the Sri Lankan mayors visited the Guangji monastery where they worshipped the Buddhist statues in the main shrine-hall. Among them is a five-foot high statue of Buddha presented by Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa during his visit to China in August this year.

Exchanges between the peoples of China and Sri Lanka have been closely related to exchanges between the Buddhists of the two countries. Since ancient times monks of the two countries have exchanged preachers. A record of the existence of Deharma written by Sri Lankan monk Mandimitra in the 5th century describes the life of 16 arhats. The record was later translated into Chinese by Ven. Xuan Zhuang. As a mark of gratitude for the contributions made by these two high priests, the Chinese Buddhists honoured them as arhats too. Now there are the images of 18 arhats in Chinese temples.

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Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW200922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met here this morning with the delegation of nine mayors from Sri Lanka. The delegation is led by M.B. Sirisena Cooray, mayor of Colombo.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian told the visiting mayors about the problems China faced in municipal construction, food, clothing, housing and transportation. "You have valuable experience in municipal planning and administration. We will learn from each other," he added.

In reply, Mr. Cooray said that Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa asked them to come to China to see with their own eyes the whole-hearted devotion and working attitude displayed by the Chinese people in building their own country.

Present on the occasion were Wang Xiaoyi, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Mr. C.R. Dias Desinghe, Sri Lankan ambassador to China.

SRI LANKA PRESENTS HIGH-YIELD RICE SEEDS TO PRC

OW192100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, December 19 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka presented to China seeds of a high-yielding rice at a ceremony here today. Sri Lanka Minister of Agricultural Development and Research Mr. E.L. Senanayake handed over a consignment of B.G. 90-2 seed paddy to Chinese Ambassador Sun Shengwei at the ceremony. The consignment of one ton of seed paddy will be shipped to China soon.

The B.G. 90-2 paddy's yield potential is between 175 to 200 bushels per acre. In addition to the high-yielding property, it is resistant to blast and bacterial leaf blight--the most important rice diseases. Its milling outturn is five percent more than any other variety.



## FRENCH AIR FORCE RECEIVES NEW MISSILES

OW191238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Paris, December 18 (XINHUA)--The first French air-to-air Matra Super-530 missiles were delivered to the 12th Fighter Squadron of the air force Cambrai Airbase today. They will enable Mirage F-1 planes to shoot down enemy aircraft flying at an altitude of 21,000 metres 30 kilometres away. The missiles are automatically guided by an electro-magnetic system and anti-fog system. Their characteristics and potentialities in interception at high altitudes are among the most advanced in similar weapons of the world.

General Guy Fleury, chief of staff of the French Air Force, and General Philippe Archambaud, air defence commander, attended the ceremony for the delivery.

It took 11 years to carry out the plan for the manufacture of the Matra Super-530.

## KANG SHIEN INTERVIEWED BY DUTCH COLUMNIST

OW200940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien this morning met with Mr. Jehan Kuypers, an international political columnist from the Netherlands. Vice-Premier Kang, who is in charge of China's economic affairs, answered Kuypers' questions about the development of the country's economy. Present at the meeting was Yin San, deputy editor-in-chief of the GUANGMING DAILY.

Mr. Kuypers arrived here on December 17 to see China's industry and agriculture and its modernization programme.

## GREEK PREMIER, MINISTER ON 'WAR INDUSTRY'

OW191722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Athens, December 19 (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis yesterday said that the accomplishment of the Hellenic aerospace industry complex in Tanagra near Athens will be able to offer the Greek people a sense of security. The prime minister said at the inauguration of the complex that this complex will produce many kinds of military equipment.

Defence Minister Averof said on the same occasion that the complex is only part of the total war industry in Greece. The aerospace complex, the minister pointed out, will be able to repair any kinds of planes which the Greek Air Force uses.

The complex, which cost 290 million U.S. dollars, is one of the most modern of its kind in Europe.

The Greek war industry has been developing rapidly in the past few years. It can now manufacture ammunition, light artillery, vehicles and missile vessels, while a few years ago Greece had to import all kinds of arms including rifles.



## GREEK WEEKLY ON NEUTRALITY IN EAST-WEST CONFLICT

OW181942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1727 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Athens, December 17 (XINHUA)--Greece cannot expect to remain neutral in the current East-West conflict, and it must stay with the West to keep the balance of power, points out the Greek weekly NEA POREIA in an article yesterday. The two world wars have demonstrated that Greece failed to escape from the European conflicts, although it intended and expected to be neutral, the weekly says. During World War Two, the article goes on, "we tried to remain neutral. However, we were among those countries first attacked by the Axis powers and suffered a lot during the three-year occupation."

The article stresses that the question is not for Greece not to be involved in a new war--this is impossible practically--but to prevent the war. In order to reach this goal, it is imperative to maintain the balance of power. "If the Western countries keep neutral or be isolated from each other, the balance would be undermined. The result of it would not be peace but war. Moreover, a neutral and isolated country is always vulnerable to aggression," the weekly concludes.

## EEC APPROVES TRADE PACT WITH ASEAN

OW190754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, December 18 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the nine European Community (EEC) countries today approved a five-year trade agreement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The non-preferential trade agreement provides cooperation between the two sides in trade, economy and development.

The clauses of the agreement were agreed upon on November 30, and the agreement is to be signed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in the first week next year.

The EEC has an adverse balance of trade with the ASEAN countries. Last year, its trade deficit rose to 500 million U.S. dollars from 128 million dollars in 1976. The main ASEAN exports are natural rubber, timber, processed agricultural produce, textiles and electrical equipment.

## XINHUA REPORTS BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON ECONOMIC PLAN

OW200920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Sofia, December 19 (XINHUA)--Bulgaria's industrial output value in 1979 is estimated to show an increase of 6.6 per cent or 1.2 per cent short of the planned target and real income of the population 2.1 per cent or 1.1 per cent short of the planned. Its national income allocated for consumption of the population is expected to rise by four per cent instead of the planned target of 5.3 per cent.

In his report to the National Assembly, Kiril Zarev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, said that "inflation and the crisis of the capitalist economy have had an adverse effect on the fulfilment of (Bulgaria's) plan for 1979."

However, national income this year will go up by 7.2 per cent as against the planned index of about seven per cent and agricultural output value seven per cent as planned.

Expounding the economic development plans for 1980 and 1981, Zarev said that national income in the two years is planned to increase by 5.7 and 5.5 per cent respectively, industrial output value 6.3 and 6 per cent respectively and agricultural output value 3.7 and 3.1 per cent respectively.

He emphasized the need to economize on the consumption of raw materials, fuel and power in particular, renovate and replace existing machinery and equipment and cut back on capital investment. He also called for better quality of export goods to earn more hard currency.

The National Assembly which met yesterday and today discussed and approved the plans for social and economic development for 1980 and 1981 and the state budget for 1980.

I. 20 Dec 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

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GULF STATES OPPOSE U.S. INTERVENTION IN REGION

OWL00926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, December 19 (XINHUA)--"The gulf states will never condone any meddling in their domestic affairs by any power whatever," declared Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Al Saud Saudi minister of defence and aviation, in an interview with AL JAZIRAH, reported this Saudi paper today.

"No power can seize the region's wealth or undermine its sovereignty," the minister said, adding, "The region is perfectly secure and the so-called gulf security problem does not exist."

"I'm deeply satisfied with the cooperation between the United States and the (Saudi) Kingdom," he told the paper.

According to today's Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH a Kuwaiti politician stressed, "Kuwait is watching with great concern U.S. acts and the situation in this region." "Kuwait is opposed to U.S. meddling in this region under whatever pretext and any intervention in the region by other forces," he said.

"Kuwait wishes," he added, "that this vital region of the world should keep itself far away from big-power scrambling" and that the "states in the region could defend their security and stability themselves".

The United States, he said, should form ties of friendship with the people and leaders of this region and make no attempt to intervene.

EGYPT URGES ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM ARAB LANDS

OW191554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, December 19 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has made known the Egyptian view that the occupied Arab lands from which Israel must withdraw include the Arab section of Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. In a statement to the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committees of the Egyptian People's Assembly yesterday, the minister of state explained the different viewpoints of Egypt and Israel on self-rule by the Palestinians. Israel, he said, wanted self-rule to be a mere form of decentralized administration, making the Palestinians be governed by the Israeli law. Egypt, however, is of the opinion that autonomy is but a transitional framework under which the Palestinian people would be governed by international law till they attain self-determination.

He said that in case the tripartite talks to be resumed here today among Egypt, Israel and the United States failed to reach agreement, Egypt would seek an alternative.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER 'ALI ON DEFENSE POLICY

OW191556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, December 19 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Production General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that peace should be backed up by the armed forces capable of performing their duty at the highest standard of efficiency.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Addressing the Defence and National Security Committee of the People's Assembly yesterday, Minister 'Ali declared that the Egyptian Armed Forces are committed to raising their combat capacity in order to be in a state of full preparedness.

On the take-over of Sinai, 'Ali said, "The Egyptian Armed Forces will be stationed in all parts of Sinai in such a way that will provide proper conditions for fulfilling effective security of those areas."

He said that the military production programme is based on expanding military industries while concentrating on important strategic projects and giving priority to the production of heavy weapons and missile's fuel.

The minister stated that Egypt is going ahead with the policy of diversification of the sources of weapons. Egypt has been able to overcome the difficulty of obtaining arms, having received up-to-date arms and equipment from friendly countries within the framework of the policy, he added.

#### OMANI SULTAN ON THREAT OF SOVIET EXPANSION

OW192052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, December 19 (XINHUA)--Sultan Qabus ibn Said of Oman has said that the most serious threat to peace in the gulf area is the "continuation of exploitative Soviet expansionist policies."

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic magazine AL MUSTAQBAL (December 15-22 issue), Sultan Qabus expressed concern over the 20-year "friendship and cooperation" treaty signed last month between the Soviet Union and South Yemen, and the American naval activities in the Arabian Sea. "If the superpowers found their interests endangered, they will not ask any of us for permission to intervene," he pointed out.

He called on the gulf states to depend on themselves for protecting the stability of the area and said: "We do not want to be dragged into a superpower conflict because we would be the victim."

"We must prohibit the big powers with all the means at our disposal from making this region--which is vulnerable due to its strategic location and natural resources--a field for international conflicts," he said.

#### TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CCP DELEGATION

OW172108 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, December 16 (XINHUA)--African countries should give more support to the liberation struggles in southern Africa, Aboud Jumbe, vice chairman of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and vice president of Tanzania, told a visiting Chinese delegation yesterday.

Receiving at his office in Zanzibar the Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Jumbe said that African countries must unite for the cause of liberation.



He said that China and Tanzania are friendly countries. The exchange of visits between the two parties will contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding between the two countries.

#### Delegation Concludes Visit

OW191654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, December 19 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian left here for Lusaka this morning after its one-week friendly visit to Tanzania.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were National Executive Secretary of the Tanzania Revolutionary Party (CCM) Pius Msekwa, and other CCM officials.

Rashidi Kawawa, chairman of the Standing Committee of the CCM Central Committee on party affairs, gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the Chinese delegation. Kawawa said at the banquet that the visit of the Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation to Tanzania would further consolidate the friendship and relations between the two parties. He hoped that it will be followed by exchanges of visits between various organizations under the leadership of the two parties. Then talks were held between the Chinese delegation and leaders of the Tanzania Revolutionary Party to exchange views on national construction and development.

In the evening, a cocktail party was given by Wu Xueqian, head of the Chinese delegation to bid farewell to Tanzanian friends.

During its stay in Tanzania, the Chinese delegation visited Dodoma, Zanzibar and Mbeya region.

#### BRIEFS

FISHERY COMPANY IN PDRY--Aden, 16 Dec--The state-owned fishery company built with Chinese aid was handed over to Democratic Yemen here today. Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad cut the ribbon at the ceremony and awarded prizes and certificates of merit to Chinese and Yemeni workers and technicians who had taken part in the construction of the company. Accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Huang Shixie, Premier Nasir inspected various sections of the company, including the ice-house and cold storage, repair shop, netting shed, office buildings and storehouses. Chinese delivered to Yemen six fishing vessels with cold-storage facilities separately in August 1978 and June 1976 as part of the fishery company. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW]

XINHUA ISSUES ROUNDUP ON GUATEMALAN SITUATION

OW292017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 29 Nov OW

["Roundup--Situation in Guatemala Grows Unstable"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 29 (XINHUA)--The situation has grown even more unstable in Guatemala, Central America, since the downfall of the Somoza dictatorial regime in Nicaragua and the military coup in neighbouring Salvador. In early November, a funeral ceremony for an assassinated journalist was held in the City of Guatemala by students, workers, industrialists and members of the opposition parties. This was considered as a demonstration against the government. Earlier, more than 50,000 citizens in the capital staged a veiled demonstration showing strong dissatisfaction with their growing impoverishment. Doctors and teachers have also been on strike occasionally.

In the Panzos region in the northern mountainous areas, thousands of Indians seized land for themselves last March. This struggle was suppressed on government authority by the armed forces and police.

Worthy of note are the vigorous activities of guerrillas in both urban and rural areas. Such activities were suppressed ten years ago. The guerrilla forces of the poor are the most militant with a membership, in the northern mountainous areas of over 1,000. Kidnapping and assassination are their main operations. They often attack estates and ambush government troops. Recently they kidnapped a millionaire and one of the president's private secretaries. They also "secretly" sentenced the former chief of staff of the government army. The guerrillas of the poor have also sent appeals to other anti-government organizations calling for joint actions against the government.

The Guatemalan Armed Forces have been in charge of the government for 25 years. Contradictions between them and members of other social strata are growing sharper. Some high-ranking officers in power have taken possession of large areas of land and have accumulated huge profits. Some of them has more than 10,000 to 40,000 hectares of land while others even have huge deposits in foreign banks. In the past 25 years, 70,000 people have died as a result of direct suppression by the military government. The major economic lifeline has been under the control of 39 dominant clans and there is fierce political and economic rivalry between the traditional oligopoly groups and the rising bureaucratic bourgeoisie in the country. Some oligopoly groups have formed their own paramilitary terrorist organizations. During the first half of this year these groups assassinated, kidnapped or injured over 1,000 people. Inside the armed forces, relations between the highranking officers and those younger officers who are dissatisfied with the present situation of the country are becoming increasingly tense. Of the whole population of over 6.40 million in Guatemala, over 60 per cent are Indians (Mayas). Over 60 per cent are also illiterate. Most of the peasants in the countryside do not own land and more than a half of the economically independent population are unemployed. The people of the country are leading a poor life owing to rampant inflation. The turbulent situation in Guatemala has aroused great attention from many American countries. The United States, who has nearly 50 companies or subbranches in the country, has sent three special envoys there.

## GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES RECENT BANNING OF 'DEMOCRACY WALL'

HK180958 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 79 pp 1, 3 HK

[Commentator's article: "Socialist Democracy Must Not Be Allowed To Be Trampled Underfoot--Commenting on the Activities of Certain People Who Use 'Xidan Wall' To Undermine Democracy and the Legal Systems"]

[Text] The Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently promulgated provisional regulations on wall-posters and adopted measures to deal with the "Xidan Wall" question. This is completely necessary for effectively securing the people's democratic rights, safeguarding the socialist legal system, consolidating the political situation of stability and unity and insuring the smooth running of the modernization drive. For these reasons, this decision is warmly supported by the masses of workers and people.

"Xidan Wall" has been in existence for more than a year. Those who are unaware of the truth may think that there is nothing wrong with people sticking up posters, making speeches and putting forward demands on Xidan Street and that no action needs to be taken. However the people of the capital have seen with their own eyes that although some people have been putting up wall-posters at Xidan to air their grievances and demand the implementation of a certain policy for their own benefit--which is permitted by law--there are also those who, for various ulterior motives, make use of this place to perpetrate antidemocratic and antisocialist crimes. The masses have long found this intolerable. Their strong demand that the people's government take action to deal with the "Xidan Wall" is perfectly understandable.

Facts are the most convincing of all things. What did those who called themselves "democracy fighters" do at Xidan?

1. They wantonly opposed the four basic principles under the signboard of "democracy." They viciously attacked the socialist system as a "feudal monarchy," denigrated the dictatorship of the proletariat as "the dictatorship of bureaucratic rulers," called Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought a "deceitful hoax" and frenziedly clamored for "abolishing the communist one-party system" and "terminating the present state in which the party exercises leadership over everything." Is it not clear whether these were "suggestions" to the government or acts aimed at subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat?
2. They stirred up trouble and undermined stability and unity, seizing on the social problems created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" or on certain shortcomings in our work. They went all out to ferment counterrevolutionary public opinion, incited people to "circulate petitions" and "hold demonstrations" and organized "citizen petition groups" to press the government for "human rights, democracy, freedom and food." They even brazenly clamored about "never trust blindly in the kind of stability and unity brought about by a dictator."
3. They spread rumors to deceive people and desired to see the world plunge into chaos. Sensational rumors could often be heard on Xidan Street. For example, we heard how the people's policemen of a certain police substation forced a girl to "jump into the river and kill herself." How the policemen on duty at a certain station ordered the masses to "beat the petitioners to death" and so on. Cases like these are too numerous to mention. Most serious of all, the blatant rumor concocted by certain people from Taiwan about the so-called "Hunan rebellion" also appeared on the "Xidan Wall."
4. They resorted to slander and libel and seriously encroached on other people's personal freedom. On the pretext of "making charges," some anonymous or pseudonymous big-character posters irresponsibly made personal attacks by name. Some even used vulgar language to viciously slander and vilify others in complete disregard of social morality.



5. They preached bourgeois "democracy" and "freedom" and advocated taking the capitalist road. Those with ulterior motives lauded bourgeois "democracy" and "freedom" to the skies and incited others to "smash the bonds of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to establish a democratic and free new country." Is this not a plain advocacy of going in for capitalism?

6. They revealed state secrets and sold military information to foreigners and jeopardized national security. According to Western reporters, these people had "wide contacts" with foreigners. They accepted foreigners' money, equipment and political information while crying out in alarm that foreigners were becoming "too involved."

It should be pointed out that these "fighters" who glibly talked about "democracy" while carrying out antidemocratic activities were extremely isolated among the masses. The people detested and denounced them and had long urged the people's government to punish them.

They vainly attempted to use "Xidan Wall" as a platform to conduct a test of strength with the Communist Party and the people of the whole country and shake the socialist system. "Like mayflies trying to topple the giant tree, they ridiculously overrated themselves." The only people to really acclaim them are a small minority of foreign reactionaries hostile to socialism and a handful of internal class enemies. The handful of anticommunist and antipeople elements among the Taiwan authorities have been making constant radio appeals to these so-called "fighters for democracy," exhorting them to "unite with all people with lofty ideals and anticommunist groups and organize a powerful anticommunist contingent" to "completely uproot the proletarian dictatorship of the Chinese Communists." Taiwan's secret service also regarded them as "the key point" of their work of "instigating rebellion within the enemy camp." Some Westerners held them up as the "vanguard fighters of China's democracy movement" and even absurdly predicted that these people "would become China's new leaders one day." These neither made the "vanguard fighters" more respectable nor gave them much help in their antisocialist cause. On the contrary, they taught our people by negative example and enabled those who were unaware of the truth to further recognize the true colors and class nature of these people. The renowned Czechoslovak writer Julius Fucik had this famous saying: "People; I love you all! You must be on your guard!" The Chinese people should bear in mind the advice of this people's writer. When we concentrate our attention on the modernization drive, we should not overlook the fact that there are still a small number of black sheep trying to harass the pace of our new Long March and a handful of class enemies hiding in dark corners ready to attack us from the flank.

Some people think that the appropriate measure taken by the government to ban the "Xidan Wall" is a move to "suppress" democracy and that we have altered the policy of carrying forward socialist democracy. Such an interpretation is wrong. The measure taken by the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee is necessary for safeguarding the socialist legal system and will only contribute to the healthy development of socialist democracy.

Practice over the past year shows that the line of activities conducted by people with ulterior motives, with "Xidan Wall" as the main battlefield, were open acts of trampling on China's Constitution and law and unscrupulous moves aimed at undermining socialist democracy. What kind of "democracy" was that! Do the masses of workers, peasants, PLA fighters, intellectuals and patriotic personages in our country aspire for this kind of "democracy"? We do not need this kind of "democracy" and will not permit the granting of such "democracy" to anybody. The socialist democracy we advocate is a healthy kind of democracy based on order and is always associated with centralism and with the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist legal system. [paragraph continues]



From their personal experiences, members of the Chinese working class deeply understand that seeking democracy at the expense of centralism, unity and the socialist legal system will only lead to anarchism and bring endless disaster to the country and the people. Marxism always holds that democracy is part of the superstructure and serves the economic base. The realization of socialist modernization amid stability and unity is in the fundamental interests of the people of our country; it is the supreme political task for the new historical period. Therefore, our aim in carrying forward socialist democracy is to arouse most fully the enthusiasm of the people of the whole country and work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations. If we stress democracy at the expense of the four modernizations, or even sabotage the order in which work, production and the life of the people are organized and undermine the political situation of stability and unity in the name of carrying forward democracy, then the four modernizations will not be realized and the people will lose everything. By then, will there be any democracy to speak of?

Some people used the "Xidan Wall" to preach bourgeois "democracy" and the "freedom" of the West. A few of them even used Western standards of democracy to judge our policies and measures and thought that socialist democracy was less "superior" compared with that of the West. Some of these people were hostile to socialism; some were just muddled in their thinking. We admit that the democratic system of the bourgeoisie is a big step ahead of feudal despotism as practiced during the Middle Ages. However, no one can deny that even in the most democratic capitalist country, democracy is still, in the final analysis, a means of safeguarding the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist ownership of the means of production. Socialist democracy is based on the different kinds of ownership and power of control over the means of production commonly enjoyed by the whole people. It is a new type of democracy which insures that the people have the supreme power in running state affairs and is a further step ahead of bourgeois democracy in the history of mankind.

Our Constitution insures all citizens of the right to speak out, correspond with others, publish their writings, hold assemblies, form associations, believe in religion, organize processions, stage demonstrations and so on. However, they must exercise these rights in a way favorable to upholding the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. These four basic principles are the concentrated expressions of the interests and aspirations of the Chinese people; they are the foundation of our country. The people definitely do not wish to have "democracy" and "freedom" without the four basic principles. Moreover, this also goes against the fundamental interests of the people. Thus, when we carry forward socialist democracy, we are by no means going after bourgeois liberalization. Some people think that writing reactionary articles, posting and distributing reactionary leaflets, making reactionary speeches and inciting others to overthrow the leadership of the Communist Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat are all part of our "freedom of speech" and that such activities should not be restricted. It seems that only murder and arson are counterrevolutionary crimes and are punishable. Even if these people do not have ulterior motives, this kind of muddled idea is very harmful in itself. Practice shows that if frantic anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary elements like Wei Jingsheng have their "democracy" and "freedom," the people will not have any democracy and freedom; if we are lenient toward them, we are not holding ourselves responsible to the state and the people. We must exercise proletarian dictatorship over those counterrevolutionary elements who perpetrate antisocialist crimes under the signboard of "democracy" and "freedom." This is the strong demand of the people and is absolutely necessary for securing the people's legitimate rights and insuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

We must carry forward democracy and carry out democratic centralism. This is determined by the nature of our state and is a consistent policy of our party.

As early as during the revolutionary wars, our party began to practice democracy within our own ranks and army units and in the revolutionary base areas under the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong. We produced many good forms and methods of carrying forward democracy. For this, we were supported by the masses and acclaimed by foreign friends.

After the founding of the PRC, the working people of our country changed their status from slaves under the old system to masters of the country. Under the socialist system, the masses enjoy the most extensive democratic rights through various channels and in different forms. There is no parallel to this at any time in Chinese history. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seriously trampled on the people's democratic rights at one time. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee made a sustained effort to restore and carry forward socialist democracy. Especially after the third party plenum, our party and state have again adopted a number of effective measures to enlarge the people's democratic rights. For example, we have redressed large numbers of framed-up and unjust cases, mobilized the masses to expose evildoers, evil deeds and unlawful practices, restored, worked out or revised laws and regulations aimed at safeguarding the people's democratic rights, established discipline inspection committees at various levels, strengthened the work of attending to letters and visits from the people, reiterated the "principle of the three nots" among the people, introduced the system of workers' congresses in enterprises, held democratic elections to choose team and group leaders, workshop directors and even basic-level leading cadres and so on. With the revival and carrying forward of the party's democratic traditions, the masses' democratic rights now have a sure guarantee. All these are obvious to the people of the whole country. We can say without the least exaggeration that the year after the third party plenary session has been a year of immense growth of democracy in our country. There is not a single politically conscious Chinese who is not overwhelmed and inspired by this heartening situation which now prevails throughout the country.

It should be pointed out that the democratic system in China cannot be considered perfect. Because of the long history of feudalism and economic and cultural backwardness and because of the long years of havoc wrought by the "gang of four," there still exist nondemocratic phenomena, such as bureaucratism, despotism, love of privilege and the patriarchal work style in some localities and departments or among certain leading cadres. These drawbacks are not inherent in the socialist system itself and can be gradually resolved by relying on the superiority of the socialist system and the efforts of the people of the whole country under the leadership of the party. What happened after the third party plenary session can best illustrate this point. The persons who try to exploit the present shortcomings of our democratic system to create disturbances are bound to fail.

It takes more than just our party and government to further improve our democratic system. We must rely on the joint efforts of the people of the whole country. Everyone who cherishes the party, socialism and the motherland should contribute his share to this cause. Members of the Chinese working class are duty-bound to do this. We workers must observe law and discipline, abide by social morality and maintain public order in an exemplary way. As masters of the country, we must also wage a struggle against all law breaking acts and tendencies toward anarchism, egoism and bourgeois liberalization. [paragraph continues]

It can be expected that as long as we make a sustained effort to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, we can definitely bring about this long cherished political situation of ours--a situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

#### AIR FORCE COMMANDER STRESSES STABILITY, UNITY

OW152132 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec--Zhang Tingfa, first secretary of the party committee and commander of the PLA Air Force, when recently reviewing this past year's work at an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the party committee, emphatically pointed out: Stability and unity are the basic conditions for realizing the four modernizations as well as the important reason that air force units have made progress in various fields of endeavors this year. We must earnestly sum up this experience, strive to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and win new victories in the new year that will soon begin.

Since the beginning of this year, the entire air force, from top to bottom, has been studying the new situation and solving new problems revolving around the shifting of the emphasis of work. As a result, it has made continuing progress in all fields of work. Fighters, antiaircraft artillery and ground-to-air guided missile units have worked with one heart and one mind and concentrated their attention on education, training and modernization, thereby quickly raising their fighting capabilities. The number of "class A combat flying regiments [jia lei fei xing tuan 3946 7352 7378 5887 0957]" this year is double that of the last year. This is unprecedented in air force history. Political work, developed around the four modernizations, has caught the general attention, and the political work cadres, with concerted efforts, have done a great deal of work. Through implementing the discipline regulations, formation regulations [dui lie tiao ling 7130 0441 2742 0109] and routine service regulations issued by the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, the sense of organization and discipline of the units has been further enhanced. The commanders and fighters have consciously resisted the influence of anarchist and extreme individualist ideas in society, insured strong centralized and unified leadership of party committees at various levels over the units, and notably fulfilled their fighting tasks as well as other tasks, such as supporting the four modernizations. These achievements are inseparable from the fact that the entire air force, from top to bottom, has attached importance to safeguarding and developing the political situation of stability and unity. At the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the air force party committee, the comrades seriously summed up these experiences as follows:

First, it is necessary to persist in using the party's line to unify the thinking and actions of the masses of commanders and fighters of air force units and constantly repel "left" and right interference in order that stability and unity can be built on a firm ideological basis. From the study of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee early this year to the study of Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech--which is still continuing in depth--the entire air force, from top to bottom, has five times successively conducted studies and discussions on the party's line, principles and policies. In these studies and discussions, primary attention has been placed on the leading cadres and to rectifying the leading cadres' ideological line. Special study classes have been run for political commissars and political department directors at and above the army level so they could conduct in-depth studies and discussions on the criterion of truth.



Basically, all number one military and political leading cadres at and above the regiment level have also received training by rotation. Through repeated studies and discussions, the masses of commanders and fighters have gained a comprehensive and correct understanding of the party's line, principles and policies and achieved unity in thinking and action. They are united as one in looking forward, plucking up their spirit to forge ahead and speeding up the building of the air force.

Second, the key to achieving stability and unity is to persist in building good leading bodies at all levels. What kind of leading bodies are good ones? The air force party committee has clearly pointed out: Only the leading bodies that are of one heart, honest and upright in their ways, full of drive and capable, and can lead the cadres and fighters in working wholeheartedly for the four modernizations can be called good leading bodies.

Air force party committees at various levels have carried out a general ideological consolidation of leading bodies, with "some guiding principles for inner-party political life" as the guidance, rectification of the ideological line and the party's work style as the main content, and the "five encouragements and five oppositions" put forward by the air force party committee as the standards of measure.

The "five encouragements and five oppositions" are: 1. Encourage taking the interests of the whole into consideration, stressing stability and unity, looking forward with one heart and one mind, subordinating personal interests to the interests of the party and the state, and subordinating immediate interests to long-range interests and partial and local interests to the interests of the whole; oppose factionalism, self-glorification and putting the blame on others, and thinking only of oneself, ignoring the country's temporary difficulties, asking for help from the state and the organization.

2. Encourage plain living and hard struggle, setting an example with one's own conduct, standing at the front, doing one's duties, displaying initiative and creativity and actively fulfilling one's tasks as assigned by the party; oppose seeking ease and comfort, drifting along and being irresponsible.

3. Encourage emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, delving into reality, conducting investigations and studies, seeking truth from facts, loyalty and honesty to the party and daring to wage struggles against words and deeds that run counter to the party's principles; oppose sticking to old ways, divorcing oneself from the masses, liberalism and resorting to deception.

4. Encourage strictness in running the army, setting high standards, making strict demands, managing the army boldly and aptly, giving full scope to democracy, implementing the principle of democratic centralism and strictly observing the party's rules and regulations and the laws of the state; oppose ultra-democracy, the tendency to behave in a lax, undisciplined fashion and violation of law and discipline.

5. Encourage studying diligently, adhering to the principle of integrating theory with practice, waging struggles in the ideological sphere and resisting interference by erroneous trends of thought; oppose the habit of not reading books or newspapers and living a life of ignorance.



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At the same time, the necessary organizational readjustment and strengthening have been carried out on some leading bodies. In particular, some leading cadres, who were attacked and persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," have given no thought to personal grievances, did not practice factionalism, had the cardinal principles in mind, taken the overall situation into account, stressed party spirit and unity and set an example for others in safeguarding stability and unity. The present number of division-level party committees which have become advanced units in learning from the 1st flight division is double that of the last year.

Third, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policies and do a good job in redressing cases involving frame-ups, false charges and wrong judgments. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the air force party committee has always placed redressing cases involving frame-ups, false charges and wrong judgments created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in the air force on its agenda of important matters, earnestly reviewed and reversed the cases one by one, and properly arranged work for those rehabilitated. This year the principal leading comrades of the air force personally solved 35 "long-standing, major and difficult" problems had not been solved since the work of reexamining cases began. Moreover, in regard to those cadres who made serious mistakes because of the influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," if they really recognized their mistakes and corrected their mistakes in actions, they were given suitable work. All this has had a very great bearing on increasing and consolidating the inner stability and unity of the air force and bringing into play all positive factors.

The comrades who attended the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the air force party committee unanimously held: This political situation of stability and unity in the air force has not come easily and must be greatly treasured. Leading comrades at all levels must continue to take the lead as activists in promoting stability and unity and continue to take the lead in waging struggles against anarchism and extreme individualism of all shades and all other negative factors adversely affecting stability and unity in order to insure that in the 1980s the air force will be even more united as one and vigorously march toward the goal of building a modern revolutionary army.

#### HUA, OTHER LEADERS MEET COTTON CONFERENCE DELEGATES

OW191318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian met delegates to the on-going national conference on cotton production and other professional meetings here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were other party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Ji Dengkui, Wu De, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Peng Zhen, Gu Mu and Bo Yibo.

The leaders were photographed with the 1,300 delegates present at the meeting which took place in the Great Hall of the People.

#### GONGREN RIBAO STRESSES WORKING CLASS ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

OW200353 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Intellectuals are a part of the working class, says a commentary in today's WORKERS' DAILY greeting the convening of the educational trade union conference.

With the development of science and technology, the commentary says, the proportion of people engaged in mental labour will grow and the working class should acquire more knowledge. Intellectuals march in the van of this movement.

However, it notes that some people are still unclear about the fact that intellectuals are an important component part of the working class. They still hold themselves responsible for reforming intellectuals. They often say: "The intellectuals have become cocky again". Such an attitude is very wrong, the commentary says.

It points out that for the country's modernization, science is crucial and education is the foundation. Educationalists, entrusted with the task of training builders of the country, are the props of modernization.

The commentary stresses the importance of the educational trade union, which is the organisation of tens of thousand educationalists who are responsible for 220 million young people, and it will be these young people who will realize the country's modernization.

#### HUNAN BISHOP TO CONSECRATE NEW BEIJING PRELATE

OW200327 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Monsignor Michael Yang Gaojian from the Changde Diocese of Hunan said today he "accepted with great pleasure" the invitation to preside over the consecration ceremony for Michael Fu Tieshan as bishop of Beijing, scheduled for tomorrow. The date coincides with the feast of St. Thomas, one of Jesus' 12 apostles who was said to have been to India and China. He will be joined by Bishop Louis Zhang Jiashu from the Shanghai Diocese and Bishop Francis Wang Xueming from the Hohhot Diocese.

The 66-year-old Bishop Yang said: "I am really glad. Michael Fu Tieshan is young and energetic. His virtue and knowledge has won him the respect of clergymen and Catholics in the Beijing Diocese." He pointed out that no one had succeeded Monsignor Joseph Yao Guangyu in the Beijing Diocese when he died in 1964. The consecration of Fu Tieshan has been long awaited.

"His consecration is also a manifestation of the independence of the Chinese Catholic Church", Bishop Yang said, "which stands for self-administration, self-evangelism and self-support." "Religious authority is given by God and the voice of the people is the voice of God," he stressed.

Bishop Yang is a National Committee member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and has been deputy secretary-general to the All-China Patriotic Catholic Association since its establishment in 1957.

Chinese Catholics began to elect and consecrate their own bishops in 1958 and have since ordained over 50 bishops. Monsignor Yang was one of them.

By contrast, over 90 percent of the bishops in China before the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 were foreigners.

Catholicism was introduced to China in 1582. Michael Fu Tieshan will be Beijing's third Chinese bishop in the 379 years since Catholicism was introduced to Beijing in 1601.

"We were deprived of our right to succeed the apostles of Jesus in old China," Monsignor Yang said, "and we gained our independence only after new China was founded. We treasure it." He says he was afraid of the Communist Party when liberation came in 1949. A native of Hunan, he was brought up in a Catholic family and began to study theology at the age of 12. He was ordained priest in 1938 after he graduated from a seminary in Wuhan, Hubei, and returned to his hometown to do missionary work.

"The Communist Party and the Liberation Army proved that they really cared for the people. When I saw how the people improved their lives and saw their confidence in the country and in themselves growing, I felt hopeful, and I became willing to take an active part in the patriotic movement against imperialism and for socialism in China," he said.

As a leader of the All-China Patriotic Catholic Association, Bishop Yang said the organization aimed at assisting the government to implement the national policy of freedom of religious belief. "Its present task is to unite clergymen and the members of the church to win modernization for China under the leadership of the government," he said. "It's our obligation as citizens of the People's Republic of China," he said.

All religious activities stopped during the Cultural Revolution. Clergymen were persecuted by the gang of four.

"The government policy on religion came back to life after the downfall of the gang of four", Bishop Yang said. "We have faith in it."

The bishop listed the church's urgent tasks: training young priests; setting up a seminary, the preparation of which was under way in the 1960's and interrupted by the Cultural Revolution; republishing the quarterly DOVE OF FAITH.

He regarded his position in the consultative conference as "a bridge between Catholics and the government". "I pass on to church members government policies and make their wishes known to the government", he said.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SECURITY CONTROL

OW200407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Report on 18 December GUANGMING RIBAO article by Zheng Yan: "The Regulations Governing the Maintenance of Public Security and Penalties for Violators Are a Powerful Weapon for Maintaining Social Order"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec--The article points out: It is of great significance that the 12th meeting of the 5th NPC adopted a resolution concerning the effectiveness of all laws and decrees enacted and approved in the past which reiterated that regulations governing the maintenance of public security and penalties for violators shall remain in effect. Equipped with these regulations and a series of other laws such as the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, and provided we uphold the legal system and rely on the masses, we are certain that our social order will improve with each passing day and provide a better environment of stability and unity for the pursuit of the four modernizations.

The article says: The regulations governing the maintenance of public security and penalties for violators are the basic administrative rules for maintaining social order which every citizen should follow. Since their promulgation in October 1957, these regulations have played a positive role in maintaining social order. The spirit and contents of these regulations are still applicable to the present situation and should continue to be enforced.



The article notes: The regulations governing the maintenance of public security and penalties for violators specify what each and every citizen can and cannot do in his social life. In concrete terms, acts in violation of the maintenance of public security include seven categories: Acts disrupting public order; acts jeopardizing public safety; acts infringing upon the personal rights of citizens; acts destroying public property or personal property of citizens; acts violating traffic control; acts violating household control; and acts impairing the public health and cleanliness of the cities.

Violators of public security control are to be dealt with according to the gravity of their offense, the magnitude of its effect and the violator's attitude in admitting his mistakes, as well as through penalties in the forms of warnings, fines, and administrative detention. A person who violates two categories or more of the above-mentioned acts against public security control shall be punished accordingly, upon verification, and a decision shall be made on his combined offenses.

The article points out: In enforcing the regulations governing the maintenance of public security and penalties for violators, we should adhere to the principles of taking action based on facts and according to the law, and of taking education as the dominant factor and punishment as a supplement. We should rely on the masses to restrain and educate the handful of persons who violate the law. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ruined social customs; a handful of people have shown no respect for the state laws and obeyed no rules of social order. Violations of public security control have been frequent. The purpose of punishing violators of public security control is to educate them so that they can correct their mistakes. If individuals breaking the law are not curbed or punished, it will be impossible for us to protect the democratic rights and interests of the broad masses of the people, nor can we properly maintain social order, order in production, work, teaching and scientific research and in conducting daily life. This will result in the propagation and spread of bad practices which are extremely harmful to stability and unity and to the drive for the four modernizations.

#### PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY REPORTS DECLINE IN JUVENILE CRIME

OW200335 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Juvenile crime figures gathered in 12 major Chinese cities in the third quarter of this year showed a drop of nine per cent from the previous quarter, according to the Ministry of Public Security. Of the 12,252 reported cases of juveniles in trouble most were involved in street fights or theft, although some cases of murder were also reported.

Authorities stress that with 210 million children of school age, China has a comparatively low rate of juvenile crime.

Analysts say, however, that the rate is about ten times the average figure reported in the pre-Cultural Revolution days.

They point out that today's teenagers were children during the ten years of Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976. The youngsters were brought up in an atmosphere in which beatings and smashing and looting were considered "revolutionary actions". They were taught that "rebellion is justified" and this has left a legacy of confusion in the minds of young people that is a cause for concern to the authorities.

The country's economy also was brought to the brink of collapse and this has caused serious unemployment among school leavers. Lack of recreation facilities for youngsters during the Cultural Revolution is also blamed for present delinquency.

Since 1976, China has laid stress on helping errant juveniles. The work is done in three stages and is aimed at restoring self-respect in the youngsters and showing them love in cases where love is lacking.



In the less serious cases, neighbourhood committees, teachers and parents are called together to help. There is a high ratio of concerned adults to each offender--as high as several to one in some areas. The cities of Chongqing and Wuhan are noted for their excellent work in this field. The Communist Party committee in each city organized thousands of pensioners, teachers, policemen and parents into teams to help problem children and over half of them have responded the turned into good citizens. [as received]

Young workers who have gone astray are usually put with the best workers in factories so that they can be subject to good influences. A young worker, Tao Yinlu of a Hangzhou machinery plant, who wanted to make himself a "hero" with his fists, often fought in street fights. He ended up smashing two restaurants. Being put under the influence of a commended work team, however, he finally changed and was cited as an advanced worker.

A veteran worker who helped problem youths said he was about to retire and by help changing a youngster he would be changing a social trouble-maker into a worker who could do 40 years of work.

When a young person commits grave offences, he is sent to a reform school. Each major city has several such schools, set up by the Ministry of Education, and they have special teachers. Wang Shengzhuan, principal of Beijing's western district reformatory school, said: "Love is the basis and starting point of education". The youngsters are the flower blossoms of the country, he said, and must be nurtured.

Most juvenile delinquents, except in serious cases such as murder, are not jailed, but are sent to reformatories, which averages one to each province, for one to three years.

The reformatories take juveniles between 14 and 16, but some offenders are 18 by the time they are returned to society. One third of the youngsters' time is spent in school studies, one third on political studies--discussion of current affairs, young people's ideals and communist ethics--and one third on manual labour. The national rate of repeat offences after release is about six per cent.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR PAYING ATTENTION TO RAILWAY SECURITY

HK120106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Letter from Zeng Qingshui of Huaihua Subbureau of Guangzhou Railway Bureau: "It Is Necessary To Pay Attention To Maintaining Law and Order in Areas Along Railway Lines"]

[Text] [Editor's note:] There are many reasons for the chaotic condition of public order in areas along railway lines and for the appearance of illegal structures in the streets of some urban areas. However, the main reason is still due to the fact that the pernicious influence of anarchism whipped up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has still not been eradicated. To insure unimpeded passage in railway transportation and to maintain traffic order and city cleanliness in urban areas, the state and the local government as well as the departments concerned must promulgate various general orders and rules or pass various resolutions and instructions which must be strictly enforced. The practice of each doing what he thinks is right and having his own way must not be allowed.

What merits attention is the fact that out of interests for their own units and localities or to seek temporary "convenience" in work, the leading members of some units and localities have not only failed to criticize the signs of anarchism in the masses or educate them, but they have also set the pace in practicing anarchism. Such conditions must be firmly stopped. Cadres and party members should take the lead in overcoming anarchism and be models of observing party discipline and the law of the land. [end editor's note]

Comrade editor,

I recently followed the safety inspection team of the Huaihua Subbureau of the Guangzhou Railway Bureau on an inspection tour and discovered chaotic public order conditions along the railway lines and incessant instances of derailings and casualties which seriously endangered normal train operations and traffic safety. Last year, the many traffic accidents and casualties were due to external causes in the lines under the control of our subbureau. Traffic on the main line of the Hunan-Guizhou line was interrupted on many occasions, causing serious losses to transportation, production and state property.

The chaotic conditions of public order along the railway lines fall mainly in the following categories:

1. The illegal reclamation of farmland, digging of ditches, construction of roads and diversion of rivers within the boundary of the railways have resulted in erosion which has caused the railway to sink and slopes to collapse. Because of reclamation carried out by peasants on the slope--cutting 800 meters beyond the 515 kilometer mark between Xindianping Station to Baozhou Station--there was a massive landslide on 5 June or more than 14,000 cubic meters of soil which interrupted traffic for 34 hours. Passengers on three express trains from Beijing to Kunming, Beijing to Guiyang and Shanghai to Chongqing were forced to turn back at Huaihua and make a 300-kilometers detour on the Hunan-Guangzi line. A passenger train from Huaihua to Guiyang was cancelled as were 13 freight trains. This resulted in confusion in the rail traffic on the three trunk lines from Hunan to Guizhou, Beijing to Guangzhou and Hunan to Guangxi.
2. Accidents have been caused by the grazing of cattle along railway lines. With the peasants frequently letting their cattle graze on the shoulder and embankment of the railway track, accidents involving cattle have occurred constantly. The Huaxi commune of Xinhua County has two cattle sheds with over a dozen head of cattle, each situated only a dozen or so meters from the railway line. The cattle must pass across the track on their way in and out of the sheds. On 1 April, a cow from the Longjia No 2 production brigade of this commune broke out of the shed and crashed into the main pneumatic control of a train, causing the train to uncouple and nearly overturn.
3. Accidents have constantly occurred between trains and motor vehicles on privately built crossings along railway lines.
4. Railway equipment, installations, facilities and rolling stock have been destroyed or stolen. Such fixtures as grade markers, 100-meter markers and kilometer markers along the 9-kilometer route from Yangshi Station to Zhuchong Station have all been stolen and a 6-kilometer stretch of shelter forest along the line has all been cut down.
4. People have ridden on trains without tickets, stolen rides on freight cars and disrupted normal traffic order.

The railway is the artery of the national economy. For the sake of guaranteeing the unimpeded flow of traffic on the railway, the state and the local government and public security departments at various levels have all passed numerous directives and resolutions and promulgated many general orders and notices, such as forbidding the reclamation and building of farmland on both sides of the railway; the theft of railway equipment and rolling stock; the pasturing and placing of cattle sheds within 50 meters on both sides of the railway line; the cutting down of the tree belts alongside the railway; the building of illegal crossings; as well as riding on passenger trains and freight-cars without tickets. However, because of the long period of troublemaking by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some localities are swamped by anarchism. As a result, these regulations cannot be properly implemented. For the sake of completely changing the existing chaotic condition of law and order on railway lines, I suggest: 1) Local and railway party organizations at all levels should realistically strengthen leadership over public security work on railway lines and set up and strengthen all kinds of joint-defense organizations to safeguard public security on railway lines. 2) Local public security departments must immediately carry out an investigation of public security conditions along the railway lines, together with the railway, and perform on-the-spot solutions to problems that emerge. All illegal excavations and the installation of crossings must be firmly ended; sections endangering traffic safety must be quickly repaired. 3) We must energetically propagate and implement the relevant general orders promulgated by the states and the guidelines of past national railway security work conferences, strengthen our efforts to expand education concerning socialist law and morality for the people living along the railway lines and raise their consciousness to cherish and protect the trains and railway and obey the general orders of the states as well as the rules and regulations of the railway. We must investigate and affix political, economic and criminal responsibility on troublemakers whose violations have resulted in the loss of railway transportation, state property or human life. The handful of bad people must be dealt with according to law. [Signed] Zeng Qingshui of Huaihua Subbureau of Guangzhou Railway Bureau

## 1979 OIL-DRILLING FOOTAGE QUOTAS OVERFULFILLED

OW200944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--China has today completed 103.6 per cent of the 1979 quotas for oil drilling footage, according to the Chinese ministry for the oil industry. Plans for oil drilling were met 20 days ahead of time at the Daqing, north China, Shengli, Nanyang and Yumen oilfields, as well as in Xinjiang and on the Bohai Bay.

While more wells were being sunk, improvements have been made in well drilling and core drilling. 29 records were set in drilling at the Daqing oilfield. The 18117 and 18127 drilling teams were 100 per cent successful in core drilling at the end of November this year.

## XINHUA REPORTS 'EXCELLENT PROGRESS' IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

OW191357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Dec--China has made excellent progress in its textile industry in the course of readjusting the national economy. As of 14 December, production plans for nine major textile products--chemical fibers, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printed and dyed cloth, woolen yarn, jute bags, silk and silk textiles--have been fulfilled this year.



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The total textile output value this year is 14 percent higher than last year, while the profit and the tax revenue in the industry this year are 9 percent higher.

This year, the party Central Committee and the State Council have adopted measures to give priority to developing light and textile industries and, step by step, to readjust the ratio between light and heavy industry. The state has imported raw and other materials, as well as key equipment needed for the development of the textile industry. Various localities have also increased the supply of electric power, fuel and raw and other materials needed for textile production.

The total output of synthetic fiber and viscose in China this year has reached 300,000 dun. At the same time, the state has also imported chemical fiber raw materials. This has greatly increased the ratio of chemical fiber in textile products, far exceeding that of wool, jute and silk, and ranking second only to cotton. The output of mixed chemical fiber and cotton cloth and of pure chemical fiber cloth has reached 3.3 million meters this year. Marked progress has also been noticed in the production of other chemical fiber piece goods.

#### LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETS 1979 PRODUCTION TARGETS

OW191227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Major items of China's light industrial production met their 1979 quotas on December 18. Total light industrial output value was up 8 per cent over the 1978 figure.

Output of machine-made paper, cardboard, synthetic detergents, bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, bulbs and dry cell batteries hit an all-time high. The increases for these products ranged from nine to 23 per cent, with bicycles, wrist watches and sewing machines going up 23, 22 and 20 per cent respectively.

As part of China's present economic readjustment, efforts have been made to boost the growth of the light industrial sector. While output is being increased, measures have been taken to improve the quality of products and add more varieties and specifications.

According to the statistics of the ministry, some 5,000 new products have been introduced tentatively throughout the country, ranging from washing machines, and refrigerators to small-wheeled bicycles and automatic calendar watches. And one-third of these have gone into serial production.



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CITIES INCREASE MARKET SUPPLIES FOR HOLIDAYS

OW170404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin are producing more foodstuffs and new varieties and patterns of light industrial products to increase market supplies for New Year's Day 1980 and spring festival which falls on February 16, according to today's WORKER'S DAILY.

The purchasing power of people has risen 16.9 percent this year as a result of the increased income of the workers and peasants and therefore more consumer goods are in demand, according to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

Shanghai has made plans to turn out more of 85 popular products. These include furniture of new design and leather shoes. Goods of new variety and design are expected to increase 39.3 percent for the holiday market over last year.

In Beijing, China's capital, supply of the 15 products that are in greatest demand will be upped by New Year's Day and spring festival, including suitcases and synthetic leather jackets.

In north China's port city of Tianjin, a sales exhibition of 200 new products will be opened before spring festival.

Stress is being laid on producing more clothing and toys in all three of these cities because Chinese parents usually give their children gifts on these holidays.

According to the Ministry of Commerce, adequate supplies of foodstuffs including meat, eggs, vegetables, candies, pastry, cigarettes and alcoholic drinks and famous local delicacies will be available.

The ministry called for more tv sets, sewing machines, watches and bicycles and more variety of knitwear, cotton and synthetic fabrics and clothing.

FIELD MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENED TO INSURE AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS

OW140157 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--Field management is being strengthened to ensure healthy growth of wheat and other over-wintering crops in north, central and east China where the weather this winter has been dryer than usual.

According to meteorological forecasts, there will be less rain and snow and temperatures will be lower from this month to February next year than in normal years.

More than 4.6 million hectares of high-yield wheat fields marked out for special careful management are being irrigated in the three major wheat provinces of Hebei, Shandong and Henan. People's communes in Jiangsu Province are busily applying fertilizer and digging ditches. People in warmer Hunan and Guangdong Provinces and the Guangxi region are still rush-planting wheat, rapeseed and other crops.

Wheat seeds were sown in time in most places of the Yellow, Huai and Haihe valleys though autumn harvesting was completed late this year.

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SNOW, RAIN BREAK DROUGHT IN NORTHERN CHINA

OW200948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Snow and rain fell on December 18 and 19 in the Beijing and Tianjin areas and in four provinces along the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River where this year's winter wheat crop has been menaced by drought. The snow and rain were caused by warm, moist air currents from the south.

In the Beijing and Tianjin areas and Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan Provinces, precipitation ranged from 2 to 10 millimetres. It reached between 10 and 20 millimetres in parts of Shandong Province.

Total precipitation in these northern areas was in general under 10 millimetres in October and November, far less than in normal years.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR PROMOTING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK060441 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Quickly Develop Animal Husbandry in Agricultural Areas"]

[Text] China's animal husbandry in the agricultural areas occupies a very important position in the nation's animal husbandry economy. For a long time, about 90 percent of the meat for the whole country came from the agricultural areas. China's agricultural areas are situated in the temperate and subtropical zones of the north, where there is plenty of rainfall and a long frost-free period. Most of the places are green all year round and have great potential for developing animal husbandry. While continuing to firmly grasp the building of pastures and actively developing livestock production in pastoral areas, we must also actively develop and push forward animal husbandry in the agricultural areas.

To develop animal husbandry in the agricultural areas, we must attach equal importance to both planting and animal husbandry, and correct the tendency of emphasizing planting and neglecting animal husbandry. We must also establish the idea of attaching equal importance to raising pigs, cattle and sheep and raising various livestock and fowl in a comprehensive manner. Simultaneous development of farming, forestry and animal husbandry conforms to the objective law for the all-round development of agriculture and represents the direction for building modern agriculture. Each province and region should emphasize certain aspects of agriculture in accordance with its specific conditions. But as a whole, all three sectors--farming, forestry and animal husbandry--are indispensable; a correct distribution of the areas devoted to each sector should be worked out step by step. This is the way to preserve the ecological balance and insure the sustained growth of agriculture. The terrain, soil, climate and natural resources of the agricultural areas are not the same. Because conditions greatly differ, the development of animal husbandry must also be carried out in a manner suited to local conditions, and there can be no rigid rule. Judging from the needs of the people and the objective conditions of the agricultural areas, pig raising must definitely be continued, and at the same time, we must also develop the raising of cattle, sheep, chicken, ducks, geese and rabbits and bee keeping since they all have great potentials. We must carry out work in accordance with the objective law, take full advantage of natural resources, vigorously carry out animal husbandry in the agricultural areas and truly make a success of raising these six domestic animals.

At present, beef and mutton account for only about 7 to 8 percent of the meat produced in the whole country, and the raising of herbivorous animals is the weak link in animal husbandry production in the agricultural areas. The "decision of the CCP Central Committee on certain problems in speeding up the development of agriculture" pointed out: "energetically develop animal husbandry and raise the proportion of animal husbandry in agriculture. Special attention should be paid to raising herbivorous domestic animals such as cattle, sheep and rabbits." This is entirely correct. Information on the great potential for raising herbivorous domestic animals in the agricultural areas and a discussion on several typical examples in raising cattle, sheep and rabbits by taking advantage of local resources, published in today's paper, explain the great potential for raising herbivorous domestic animals in the agricultural areas. According to preliminary investigations, there are still more than 1 billion mu of grassy hills and slopes in the southern agricultural areas and most have not been developed. The per mu yield of grass on these hills and slopes are two to three times that of some better grassy marshes and pastures in the pastoral areas in the north. Apart from them, there are hundreds of millions of mu seacoasts, lake shores and river banks throughout the country. All of these are a very valuable source of wealth. Communes and production brigades near grassy hills and slopes should first take advantage of these resources to raise cattle and sheep. At the same time, leading departments everywhere should organize their forces to investigate the resources of the grassy hills, check up on the area, topography, configuration, gradient, soil, vegetation, climate, grass output and the variety and nutritional value of forage grass, and formulate plans for using transforming and building up the grassy hills on this basis. If the areas are small, they can operate special pastures or forests. If the areas are large, they can make rational plans for the concerted development of pastures and forests. They must build manmade pastures and plant good quality forage grass to lay a solid foundation for the energetic development of pastoral animal husbandry on grassy hills. The building of grassy hills must be listed in all capital construction plans for agriculture and rational arrangements must be provided for money and materials.

Continuously encouraging the commune households to raise livestock, actively developing collectives to raise livestock and bringing the enthusiasm of various sectors into play is an important matter in the development of animal husbandry in the agricultural areas. At present, pig raising in collectives has been unsuccessful in some districts, and such problems as feeding lots, feed grain and improving administration and management must be urgently handled. Collectives which raise pigs must insure that they have enough feed lots, feed and fodder grass required by pigs, cattle and sheep. It is necessary to restore and strengthen the management system for raising livestock, focusing on the system of responsibility found effective in the past, put into practice quota management, reward the overfulfilling of quotas and retain a percentage of profits for the pig keepers who make achievements in taking care of sows and in pig breeding. All localities must sum up the experiences of better managed collective pig farms and energetically popularize them. Some provinces and regions have also made good achievements in running collective pig farms like a "family group," and their experiences should also be summed up and popularized.

At present, most of the meat and eggs sold in the cities come from livestock and poultry raised by commune member households in the agricultural areas. In the past 2 years, there has been a change for the better in the supply of meat and eggs in the markets throughout the country. The main reason for this is the improved implementation of the policy of encouraging commune member households to raise livestock. [paragraph continues]



The current problem is to encourage commune members to develop pig and poultry raising. This has been successful in most places. However, more must be done to develop cattle and sheep raising by commune members. Some localities have even restricted or prohibited cattle and sheep raising and this is wrong. Like pig raising, cattle and sheep raising by commune members is a supplement and addition to the socialist economy. As long as the workers are not exploited and this activity does not interfere with collective production, the raising of even more cattle, sheep and rabbits by commune members should be allowed. The exchange of grass for meat, milk, leather, bristles and other livestock products will greatly affect the types of food and increase the sources of materials and commodities for export. This is a good thing for promoting economic prosperity and increasing the peasants' income and it should be promoted and supported. We must realistically implement the party's policies, bring the enthusiasm of 170 million peasants into play, boldly allow them to raise pigs, cattle, sheep, rabbits and poultry, conscientiously make a success of purchasing work, implement the purchasing and price policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee regarding agricultural and livestock products, and win the people's confidence. This will improve the supply of meat and eggs throughout the country and please the people in both urban and rural areas.

There is a very important and urgent item in China's livestock production: increasing the turnover rate of livestock and poultry farms and improving their marketable and meat producing rates. For a long time we have had such problems as a long feeding period, low marketing rates, small sized animals and little meat in the pigs, sheep and cattle raised in China. There is definitely a gap compared with the average world level and we are lagging even further behind the animal husbandry of the developed nations. The reasons are mainly due to the impact of the natural economy and a disregard for economic benefits. It is also due to the onesided plan of some leading departments to keep a number of livestock in pens, their passive attitude in urging the basic level units to transfer and purchase livestock for the upper level and their inadequate efforts to improve the marketable and meat producing rates. Because of this, feed and labor have been wasted, costs have increased and the economic benefits of production have been greatly reduced. The aim of socialist livestock production is to supply more meat, milk and eggs and also leather and bristles to the people and not to produce a high index on the number of livestock available in pens. The yardstick for whether livestock production in various localities is good or bad should depend on the quantity and quality of the livestock products, the contribution they make to the state and the amount of meat produced per capita. We must publicize the theory of scientific animal husbandry through economic accounting so that the cadres and people at various levels will understand the importance of stepping up the turnover of cattle and poultry, improving the marketable and meat producing rates, and taking advantage of the superiority of the growing season in the pasture areas and the law governing the growth of pigs, cattle and sheep to shorten the fattening period. This livestock must not be allowed to grow old, exhausted and thin before it is slaughtered. In examining livestock production, leading departments must change from the former method of only putting the emphasis on net increase and proceed from a comprehensive examination of the marketable rate, net increase rate and commodity rate.

The key to whether or not animal husbandry in the agricultural areas can move forward lies with the leading members at various levels. The moment agriculture is discussed, some comrades in the agricultural areas invariably think only of food grain. [paragraph continues]



To solve the question of food and clothing for 900 million people, it is imperative that we grasp not only food grain production, but also industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries. Animal husbandry must move forward. In addition to solving the several problems listed above, there is still plenty of work to be done. In the 3 years of readjusting the national economy, we must properly readjust and solve some vital problems hampering the development of animal husbandry so that there will be a big development in China's animal husbandry and a further improvement in the types of food for the masses of people.

#### FANG YI RECEIVES MEMBERS OF STRATIGRAPHY COMMITTEE

OW281555 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Comrade Fang Yi, vice premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, received members of the Second National Stratigraphy Committee who were in Beijing and representatives of outdoor geological teams at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 24 November.

Comrade Fang Yi earnestly listened to their opinions and addressed them. He warmly affirmed the contributions made by the old, middle-aged and young scientific workers of China's geological circles and highly evaluated the achievements of middle-aged geological workers.

#### ADDITIONS TO RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL GUIDANCE

The following additions to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO on strengthening ideological guidance" published in the 17 December DAILY REPORT, L 7-L 9, were taken from RENMIN RIBAO of 14 December, thus providing full text of the article:

Page L 8, fourth paragraph, last line, should read:...in innerparty life. They will not be completely eliminated in a short period of 2 or 3 years....

Page L 8, fifth paragraph, last line, should read:...with these phenomena. Experiences have told us that it is the only correct and effective way to be bold in taking the initiative and to be good at giving systematic guidance while conducting thorough-going and painstaking ideological work. It is undesirable to ignore or let these phenomena go unchecked, or to try to solve them in an oversimplified and rude way or by simply issuing orders....

Page L 9, add after last paragraph:

[New paragraph] We must also help party members learn well and become accustomed to leading an innerparty life under the guidance of the principle of democratic centralism. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and bringing order out of chaos. A normal innerparty life has gradually been restored. It is a good thing that many party members dare to open their hearts to the party. We must continue to promote democracy and encourage people to freely express their opinions. This will be beneficial in further bringing into full play the enthusiasm and creativity of the party members. However, we must also pay attention to the fact that we need both democracy and centralism in our innerparty life. At present, more emphasis must be placed on centralism in certain areas. Only by correctly integrating a high level of democracy with a high level of centralism can the party achieve a high level of unity and unification, only then can it become a strictly-organized combat force. Only thus can the role of the party as the core of leadership be brought into full play in developing the four modernizations and the situation of unity and stability. While taking part in organizational life, party members should have a spirit of daring to think and speak out and freely express their opinions. [paragraph continues]

In addition, they should pay attention to distinguishing right from wrong, clarifying muddled ideas and correcting wrong views. They should unify their ideas, speech and actions under the line, principles and policies of the party. When opinions differ, they are allowed to raise and discuss them inside the party. However, they should on no account go against the criterion of innerparty life. When the party does not accept their opinions and change former decisions, some people may become slack in their work and go their own way or even expresses in various forms "dissidence" in society. These actions are not permitted by the organizational discipline. It is necessary to discuss in a certain period of time and scope some differing views on certain important historical problems. However, the discussion on historical problems should be beneficial to our present and future cause, and not vice-versa. There should be a limit. In other words, once a unified and correct epistemological standard has been adopted in an official party meeting, those comrades with differing opinions should pay attention to seeking common ground on major issues. In a word, the organizational life of the party should promote unity and unification inside the party. It should not become a "free market" for arbitrarily expressing various kinds of incorrect opinions.

Helping party members correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism is an important problem in organizational life. It is indispensable for our party, which is leading 900 million people to march toward the four modernizations, to constantly carry out criticism in order to maintain its vigorous revolutionary spirit and fighting style. No party member should give up the weapon of criticism. They should on no account adopt a laissez faire attitude toward wrong ideas and wrong tendencies. While conducting criticism, we must of course adhere to a down-to-earth manner, kindly help others and strictly observe the formula of "unity-criticism-unity." Only thus can it be beneficial to the party. Due to the protracted sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we are now facing a mountain of problems, difficulties and troubles. In some localities and units, the work of "removing the mountain" has not been done well enough. The thinking of some party members and cadres is unhealthy and their anarchism, ultraindividualism, bureaucratism and prerogatives mentality have not been completely changed. It is natural that some comrades of the party have many complaints and criticize these tendencies in organizational life. It is also understandable that sometimes they are too impatient and express to drastic opinions. However, we should not forget that while making criticism, we must pay attention to actual effects. Criticism should be aimed at promoting unity and progress. Therefore, we should do the following: First, criticism must be based on facts. If we engage in gossip, parrot what other people are saying and regard rumors as facts or randomly attack others after hearing something, we are bound to be taken in. Second, we must correctly master the criterion of distinguishing right from wrong. While assessing one's speech and action, we must pay attention to the basic criterion of distinguishing right from wrong. In other words, the rights and wrongs of one's speech and actions should be based on whether they are beneficial or harmful to the four modernizations. The views of taking either odd quotations, the former usual practice, the losses and gains of individual persons or factions as the criterion for distinguishing right from wrong are incorrect. The practice of imposing such views on others by making use of the method of criticism is also wrong. Third, criticism should be entirely reasonable. Specific problems should be analyzed in a specific manner. The practice of endless accusation and negating everything will not be helpful to solving problems. We must particularly remind our comrades that in our party's organizational life, we need both criticism and self-criticism.

Some people regard themselves as always correct and good and wrongly believe that others are devoid of any merit and are malicious. Their views are metaphysical. Proceeding from such a view, they are liable to take the weapon of criticism as a "tall lampstand" which only shines on others but not on themselves. In such a way, when they are criticizing others, they are actually sowing seeds for their own future mistakes. If such a state of affairs remains unchanged for a long time, they will gradually lose their vanguard role as communists. This is one of the reasons why certain comrades have fallen off. Every party member should learn from these failures.

It is a matter of primary importance to do well ideological guidance work. Party organizations at all levels should conscientiously study this problem, sum up and spread good experiences and strengthen their specific guidance. Leading comrades should grasp well the organizational life of the party branches to which they belong. They should pay attention to teaching others by personal examples as well as by verbal instructions. They should work together with all party members in order to grasp well innerparty life. Once we have done a good job in this respect, the role of party organizations as a powerful fighting force in the four modernization drive will be strengthened and the vanguard role of party members will surely be brought into full play.

## BRIEFS

LASER CALIBRATOR--Kunming, 18 Dec--China's first laser interferometer for calibrating the accuracy of gauge blocks, the standard of lineal measurement for most manufacturing processes, has now been put into use after state examination. It employs the laser wavelength to measure small gauge blocks ranging from 0.5 millimeter to 100 millimeters and large gauge blocks of 1,000 millimeters with a limit tolerance of 0.00023 millimeters per meter. The laser interferometer is fitted with a special computer used to handle data and control the process of measurement. The laser interferometer was developed by the National Bureau of Metrology and other units after 4 years of effort. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Beijing, 8 Dec--As of the end of November, China's industrial departments had already fulfilled the production plans for 44 of 100 major products more than 1 month ahead of schedule. Output of television sets during the first 11 months exceeded 1.16 million, topping that of the same period last year by 150 percent. Also prefulfilled were production plans for cotton cloth, cigarettes, synthetic detergent, sewing machines, light bulbs, chemical fertilizer, tractors, walking tractors, cement, caustic soda, sulfuric acid, synthetic rubber, plastic material, glass, copper, aluminum, small-size steel products, wire, seamless steel pipes and others. As of the end of November, output plans for chemical fiber, cotton yarn, radio sets, bicycles and wristwatches were 96 percent fulfilled. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW]

PLA RAILWAY TRACKLAYING--Beijing, 7 Dec--The PLA Railway Corps had fulfilled in late November the tracklaying task assigned by the state for 1979. A total of 720 kilometers of tracks were laid, establishing a peak record since 1965. The railway corps has laid tracks on the following newly built railway lines: The first-stage project of Qing-Xizang railway (Zining-Golmuo), south Xinjiang railway (Turpan-Korla), Tonghuo railway (Tongliao-Huolinhe coal mine), Tailan railway (Taiyuan-Lanxian), the Yiminhe branch line (Hailar-Yiminhe coal mine) and the Caka branch line (Cahannuo-Caka Salt Lake along the Qinghai-Xizang railway). [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]



I. 20 Dec 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
EAST REGION

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FUJIAN'S XIAMEN GARRISON HELPS MAINTAIN PUBLIC ORDER

HK171418 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "The commanders and fighters of the Xiamen PLA Garrison enthusiastically cooperated with the local public security departments in maintaining public order and insuring that the people of the whole municipality can concentrate all their attention on embarking on the four modernizations." The 8th company of a certain PLA unit is an advanced collective in protecting public order and sends small groups out at night. In the past 3 years, they have cooperated with the public security organs in arresting 10 people who violated the law and discipline. The fighters and commanders of the marine patrol section of the Xiamen Garrison have frequently gone on tours to inspect harbors and bays. They have conducted detailed investigations of those vessels which violated regulations and have tried to criticize and educate the responsible persons concerned. Illegal smugglers or emigrants have been sent to be dealt with by the public security departments when discovered.

"All the PLA units of the Xiamen Garrison have paid special attention to assisting the local authorities and departments concerned with properly grasping education in observing the law and discipline for young people." Some PLA units send special groups to publicize the law and discipline, help the citizen committees hold study courses and discussion meetings and organize the unemployed young people to study the laws passed at the second session of the Fifth NPC. The cadres and fighters of some companies have tried to educate and save young people who went astray by means of conducting private visits and talks with them. In addition, some outstanding fighters have been sent to be after-school activities counsellors in some schools and they have held lessons on law for young people. The students of these schools have now basically learned to voluntarily observe school rules and regulations, be polite and study seriously.

FUZHOU ADOPTS GUIDELINES FOR SETTLING RUSTICATED YOUTH

HK140511 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 12 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Fuzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee has decided that in the future rusticated youths will be collectively settled in rural areas in the following ways: "1) arrange work for them in state farms, forestry farms and tea and fruit plantations; 2) the areas, organs, units and enterprises which have the conditions to do so can establish bases of all kinds for agricultural and sideline production and assign the rusticated youths who are children of the staff and workers to work in the same systems as their parents; 3) we can continue to assign rusticated youths to work in the educated youth farms and teams which are well run on an independent accounting basis and have bright prospects of development; and 4) organize them into afforestation teams. After 2 years, those who pass the examinations of the forestry farms to which they belong will be given papers to return to the cities. The labor departments will then comprehensively arrange work for them."

LIAO HANSHENG, OTHERS SPEAK AT JIANGSU ARMY-PEOPLE MEETING

OW181023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 16 Dec--Party, government and army leading organs in Xuzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu Province, recently held a joint meeting of advanced representatives on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and on supporting the government and cherishing the people. The meeting was also held to sum up and exchange experiences in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in the socialist new period, mobilize the masses of army men and civilians to further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and to advance toward the great goal of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.



During the past year, PLA units stationed in Xuzhou have contributed a total of more than 252,100 workdays in support of local industrial and agricultural production, sowing and harvesting more than 48,500 mu of land, repairing more than 1,300 units of farm machines and tools and planting more than 127,000 trees.

The meeting was attended by 430 representatives of advanced collectives and advanced individuals, military and civilian. Eighteen representatives reported on advanced deeds at the meeting. Some advanced collectives and individuals were given the honorary title of "advanced in supporting the government and cherishing the people" and some were given awards and citations as models in supporting the army. Both categories were warmly praised by comrades at the meeting.

Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA Units, Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, Zhuo Xiong, vice minister of civil affairs of the State Council, responsible persons of the various PLA general departments, services and units, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission and concerned departments of various PLA units and responsible persons of prefectural and municipal departments concerned in Jiangsu Province attended the meeting.

Comrades Liao Hansheng, Zhou Ze, Wei Jingshan, political commissar of PLA units stationed in Xuzhou, and Fang Zhen, first secretary of the Xuzhou Prefectural CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. They unanimously stressed that further strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people is an important guarantee for realizing the great goal of the four modernizations. PLA units should actively support the localities to vigorously promote production, cooperate with local authorities in maintaining social order, safeguard the four modernizations and protect the security of people's lives and property. Local party committees and governments at various levels should strengthen their leadership over the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and support the PLA units to advance toward the modernization of national defense.

They also pointed out: The relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people are very close in Xuzhou Prefecture and one important experience is that unity between the army and the government spurs and promotes unity between the army and the people. All army and government leading organs should set an example with regard to unity and respect and support each other. When relations between the army and the government are good, unity between the army and the people will be insured. In handling problems left over from the past, including those from the "three supports and two militaries," both the army and the government should act in the spirit of taking the interests of the whole into consideration and looking forward, proceed from what is conducive to working in unity for the four modernizations, understand each other, talk things over with each other, do good ideological work among the masses, focus hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and solve problems in a proper and realistic manner.

Through extensive discussions and consultations at the meeting, the representatives drew up a pact supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and supporting the government and cherishing the people. The pact puts forward specific requirements for how PLA units should respect local party committees and governments, how local authorities should support and show solidarity for PLA units, how PLA units should support local industrial and agricultural production, how local authorities should make arrangements for demobilized and retired army men and take care of families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, how PLA units should properly handle relations with the masses living around camps or barracks and so forth. The representatives said: The new pact links the hearts of the army and the people. If we act in an exemplary manner according to the pact, the unity between the army and people will become stronger and our march toward the four modernizations will be more harmonious in every step.

I. 20 Dec 79

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PRC  
EAST REGION

#### JIANG WEIQING INSPECTS NANCHANG HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

HK141511 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] Nanchang Municipality began building residential houses in August on 100,000 square meters. By the end of October, the municipality had completed 34 blocks of houses on approximate 70,000 square meters. At present, many families are happily moving into their new houses.

"Although the construction of houses in Nanchang Municipality constantly developed after liberation and a large number of houses for citizens were built, the number did not meet demands. In particular, Lin Biao's sworn followers in Jiangxi stepped up the removal of people from cities and forcibly demolished 600,000 square meters of housing. As a result, the per capita housing area in the municipality was reduced to three square meters. The imbalance of houses built, urban development and the natural growth of population became aggravated. Speeding up the building of urban residential houses has become a pressing matter of the moment."

The beginning of construction of houses on 100,000 square meters is a good start in gradually improving the municipality's housing shortage. The Jiangxi provincial and Nanchang municipal CCP committees have shown great concern for this. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Jiang Weiqing; Secretaries Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai and Fu Yutian; and Wu Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the municipal CCP committee, inspected the construction worksites many times and gave guidance. The Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee held several meetings to look into this work and established an "urban residential housing construction battle command," which has effectively coordinated construction work of all units concerned.

#### SHANDONG HOLDS SESSION OF FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

##### Vice Chairman's Economic Report

SK191348 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station sources, the second plenary session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress was held on the morning of 18 December. Participants at the plenary session listened to a report by (Liu Guangming), vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Planning Commission, on the implementation of the 1979 national economic plan and on the proposed 1980 plan for Shandong Province. They also listened to a report by (Cui Fengxi), chief of the Shandong Provincial Financial Bureau, on Shandong Province's final financial accounts for 1978, the implementation of the 1979 financial budget and the initial proposed 1980 target for financial revenue and expenditure. The plenary session was presided over by Gao Qiyun, executive chairman of the congress.

In his report, vice chairman (Liu Guangming), gave an account of the implementation of the 1979 national economic plan with hosts of vivid facts and specific figures, reflecting the excellent situation which has emerged on all fronts in the province following the shift in the emphasis of the work of the party to socialist modernization. He said: The working enthusiasm of the vast numbers of rural cadres and commune members has been brought into full play following the implementation of the two documents of the party Central Committee on agriculture and all economic policies of the party and following the rise in the purchasing price of agricultural and sideline products. It is anticipated that the total agricultural output value this year will increase by 5.5 percent over that of 1978 and that of the total annual grain output by 1.1 billion jin over that of 1978--a year with a bumper agricultural harvest. The output of cotton and peanuts has been greatly increased as compared with that of 1978.

The estimated output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries will be increased by more than 5 percent over that of 1978. We have also scored new achievements in farmland capital construction and farm mechanization and the conditions for agricultural production have continued to improve.

As for the industrial sector, production has increased every quarter of the year, due to the sincere implementation of the principle of readjusting, reforming, consolidating and raising the standard of the national economy. The production plans of all major products will be fulfilled or overfulfilled. It is estimated that the annual total output value will increase by 4.4 percent over that of 1978. We have further improved the quality of industrial products, increased the variety and lowered consumption of raw materials. All of our technical economic norms have also been fulfilled in a better way.

According to the state budget, emphasis has been put on the investments in agricultural, heavy industry, light industry, dyeing industry and power industry, with special emphasis being placed on science, education and the building of residential houses. The investment in science has increased by 2.4 times, education by 5.5 percent and residential building by 1.1 times when compared with that of 1978. With the adjustment of the national economy, the situation in the financial and trade sphere is getting better and better. The purchasing and marketing of commodities at home and the procurement of export commodities have also increased substantially when compared with last year. Collective-owned commercial departments, food service undertakings and trade fairs have also greatly developed. They have lively markets in towns and cities and have promoted commodity exchange and facilitated the daily life of the people. All undertakings, such as science, education, culture and public health, have also made new progress. The cultural and material life of the people in towns and cities has also been improved.

In his report, Vice Chairman (Liu Guangming) said: 1980 will be a crucial year for the 3-year adjustment of the national economy. We must further emancipate our mind, unify our thinking, plans and actions and adopt effective measures to carry out the work concerning the national economy of the whole province in a better way. As for grasping firmly the crux of readjustment, we must do the following eight tasks well: 1) readjust the proportion of component of agriculture and accelerate the development of agriculture; 2) strive to accelerate the development of light industry, textile industry and electronic industry; 3) readjust the proportion of components of heavy industry so as to better meet the needs for developing agricultural and light industries; 4) narrow the scope of capital construction; 5) develop domestic and foreign trades and make good arrangements for village trade fairs; 6) strive to develop scientific and public health undertakings; 7) further do well in planned parenthood work and strictly control the population growth; and 8) on the basis of developing production, improve the daily life of the people step by step.

While dwelling on the situation of the province's final financial accounts for 1978 and the implementation of the 1979 financial budget, (Cui Fengxi), chief of the Shandong Provincial Financial Bureau, said: On the basis of economic development, the financial revenue and expenditure of 1978 had substantially increased. The local revenues and expenditures were balanced and there was a surplus. This has greatly benefited the development of our province and its production processes.

The Shandong Provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial people's procuratorate respectively submitted their written reports to the congress and deputies for consideration. All members of the second session of the Fourth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of provincial level departments, committees and offices attended the congress as nonvoting delegates. That afternoon, representatives of the masses and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee held group discussions.



## Group Discussions

SK191226 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, since the afternoon of 15 December, all deputies to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress have held conscientious group discussions on the work report delivered by Chairman Bai Rubing. They have aired their views vigorously and freely on current situations, discussed the various tasks and made suggestions. Fully confident about the future, they were determined to go all-out, advance on the crest of victories and further develop the excellent situation existing in the whole province.

Based on the actual situation, the deputies talked in a lively manner about the excellent situation in our province. They reached the view that the report delivered by Chairman Bai Rubing comprehensively summed up the achievements and experiences in the work in various fields gained in the past two years. They held: The report cited a host of facts to show the achievements of our province in the work on the various fronts since the 1st session of the 5th provincial people's congress and particularly since we implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It also set forth the tasks and specific measures for our province to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the national economy in line with our actual situation. The report conforms to the reality of our province. The deputies were deeply inspired by the political stability and unity and economic prosperity of the province.

In their discussions the deputies also pointed out: In order to accelerate the four modernizations, it is necessary to develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system and consolidate and improve the political situation characterized by stability and unity. It is imperative to wage resolute struggles against the law-breaking activities of various types by utilizing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, so that the social security can be strengthened.

The deputies offered many valuable opinions on improving the work style of leading persons and leading departments. They held: After the smashing of the gang of four, the party's fine traditions and workstyle have been revived and carried forward. However, there are still a handful of leading cadres whose revolutionary will has been waning, whose work style is not healthy and who lack a sense of responsibility. There are some leading organs which are overstaffed and have low work efficiency. This does not conform to the needs of accelerating the four modernizations. We must improve such situations quickly. Some representatives of leading cadres expressed their determination to earnestly change their work style, do their work in a down-to-earth manner and be good leaders in the four-modernization program so as to not fall short of the expectations of the party and the people.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CGP and revolutionary committees including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran and Zhao Lin also participated in the group discussions. They listened to the opinions and suggestions offered by the deputies and discussed with them the major measures for realizing the four modernizations.



## Bai Rubing's Economic Statements

SK181210 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Bai Rubing, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, elaborated on the importance of implementing the eight-character policy for readjusting the national economy and on the work target in our province in the light of the actual situation in Shandong. This was contained in his report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee delivered on 15 December at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: Government organs at all levels and the vast numbers of cadres and masses across the province should take the four modernizations as the overriding central task, consciously meet the needs of this task and have all other work centered around it, serve it and be subordinate to it. They should unswervingly carry out the policy of readjusting the national economy and strive hard to win the first battle of the four modernizations.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: To achieve the four modernizations is our political line, the politics of the first magnitude at present and the starting point and end-results of all our work. The eight-character policy for readjusting the national economy is a positive policy to insure the steady progress of our country's modernization program.

During the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, our province's economy has undergone tremendous development. However, because of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four and our shortcomings and mistakes in guiding the work, there exists a serious imbalance between agriculture and industry, light industry and heavy industry, and accumulation and consumption in the economy of our province. Agriculture, which is the foundation of the economy, is still a weak link, far from fitting with the development of industry and the national economy as a whole and meeting the needs of the people's daily life. A striking imbalance also exists between the various branches of agriculture. The problem with grain production has not yet been solved. Total cotton output can only meet about 40 percent of the production capacity of the province's textile industry. The value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fisheries production only accounts for 29 percent of the total for agriculture.

The various industrial branches are also quite imbalanced. During the period from 1965 to 1978, heavy industry grew by 6.5 times, while light industry grew by only 2.5 times. In terms of the value of production, the proportion of light industry in the whole industrial sector of the economy declined from 60 to 45 percent. The processing industry developed beyond the capabilities of supplies of raw and other materials and electric power, with a certain number of enterprises unable to work at full capacity. Moreover, the level of enterprise management and technology is relatively low. The quality of products is poor, there are few varieties and designs and consumption of one kind or another in the process of production is high. As a results, many products are not competitive on the domestic and international markets.

With regard to science and technology, culture and education, public health, commerce, service trades, housing for staff members and workers and urban public utilities, there remains considerable amounts of unfulfilled work.

The over-extended capital construction front and the fast-growing population are also rather prominent contradictions in the development of the national economy.

In view of the situation at present it is imperative to readjust our province's economy resolutely in accordance with the eight-character policy. Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: During the readjustment period, we should conscientiously implement the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as a leading factor in developing the national economy. Primary efforts should be concentrated on developing agriculture, and great attention paid to cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

At the same time, light industry, textile industry and electronics industry should be developed at a faster pace. To cope with this, we should strengthen our coal, fuel, power, transport and building materials industries. Resolute efforts should also be made to curtail capital construction, facilitate the flow of commodities, improve the economic management system in a planned and reliable way, accelerate the development of science, education, culture and public health work and further raise the level of the people's material and cultural life.

Our initial plan for developing our province's economy is that by 1981 we will achieve these targets: The total value of agricultural production will increase by an average annual rate of over 4 percent and the total value of industrial production by an average annual rate of about 5 percent. The annual growth rate for the output value of light industry, textile industry and electronics industry will reach more than 10 percent. Investments of locally provided funds for capital construction will be reduced by more than one-third on the average compared with the two preceding years. When viewed as a whole, the speed of the economic development seems to be relatively slow compared with previous years, but if we look at the matter from a long-term point of view we will see that with slow development at present we will be able to work more steadily for the purpose of bringing about quicker and better development in the future.

Comrade Bai Rubing stressed: It is a complicated and weighty task to readjust the national economy and win the first battle of the four modernizations. Over the past year, government organs at various levels and the vast numbers of cadres and masses have done much work and scored some achievements in this regard. The development of cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries has been accelerated. Changes have begun to take place in the structure of agriculture. Income earned as a result of the diversification of the economy is 22 percent more than last year's. Work has been done to readjust and consolidate the existing industries. More than 270 enterprises have been readjusted by closing them down, suspending their operations, merging them or transferring their work to others. In addition to what was originally planned, arrangements have been made for some funds, steel products, lumber, grain, oil and fat to be used in strengthening light industry, textile industry and electronics industry, giving them the potential to produce an additional (?700) million yuan worth of products urgently needed by the market.

With regard to the readjustment of the capital construction projects under construction, 508 projects and 81 individual works have been stopped or put off. Nearly 2,000 additional commercial service centers have been established and houses with a total floorspace of 1.8 million square meters have been built for staff members and workers. Despite all this, we should note that the readjustment of the national economy in our province is merely at the initial stage and there is an enormous amount of work still to be done to complete the readjustment. In the coming 2 years of readjustment, we should seriously sum up experiences, give full scope to our favorable conditions and continue to grasp this work firmly and well. We should see to it that the national economy in our province will better conform to the requirements of the economic laws, especially the basic socialist economic laws, and will progress quickly with balanced development of its various sectors.

## Bai Rubing's Political Statements

SK191433 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Bai Rubing, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, pointed out in his work report: It is necessary to strengthen the political authority at various levels of all localities, maintain close ties between the government and the people and serve the people wholeheartedly. Strengthening political authority is an urgent need in guaranteeing the correct implementation of the party's political line and its various principles and policies, in shifting the emphasis of work and in achieving the four modernizations.

Based on the actual situation in our province, Comrade Bai Rubing set forth specific demands on the ideology, organization and workstyle of organs of political power at various levels. He said: We should further correct our ideological line, which is the theoretical foundation for formulating our political line and an important guarantee for implementing the political line. The discussion on the criterion for truth, which we have been holding since last year, has played a very significant role in enabling us to break through the various forbidden zones created by Lin Biao and the gang of four, to unify the thinking of the cadres and people in line with guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to emancipate our minds, to "start up the machinery" and to be successful in economic undertakings. The discussion on classes and class struggle in the socialist period, which we have carried out since the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress in connection with the discussion on the criterion for truth, has forcefully promoted the shift of the emphasis of our work. We should continue to attach importance to these two discussions. We should also strengthen our ideological and political work if we are to correct the ideological line. Presently there are quite a few comrades who do not give sufficient attention to the ideological and political work. Since the four modernizations cannot be set apart from this work, we must do this work well in combination with economic work.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: The implementation of political and ideological lines should be guaranteed by a correct organizational line. Political and ideological standards and the vocational ability of leading cadres at all levels, particularly principal leading cadres, are a key matter determining whether they can correctly carry out the party's line, principles and policies and be good leaders in the modernization program. Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out in his National Day speech: "As to the requirements for our cadres, we must resolutely observe the criteria laid down by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong. For the present, we should particularly stress three requirements for the leading cadres at all levels: First, they must resolutely support the party's political and ideological lines; second, they must be selfless and strictly abide by the law and discipline, uphold the party principle and eradicate factionalism; third, they must possess strong revolutionary dedication and a sense of political responsibility as well as vocational competence." We must successfully build up leading governmental bodies at all levels by following these criteria. When improving and building up leading bodies, we must appoint people on their merits, give play to democracy, follow the mass line and be sure that we know our subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities. We should commend and place in important positions those fine cadres who dedicate themselves to the four modernizations, have high party spirit, abide by discipline, maintain close ties with the masses and are endowed with the spirit of hard work and creativeness. We should help comrades who are dispirited and have not fully emancipated their minds to correct the ideological line and enhance their revolutionary dedication and sense of responsibility.



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As for the handful of cadres who persist in factionalism and do not mend their ways despite education, and those cadres whose revolutionary will has been waning to a serious degree, we must relocate them organizationally. We should consider the training of successors to the revolutionary cause as a strategic task and grasp it firmly. From the higher levels down to the lower levels, efforts should be made to conscientiously promote a number of cadres, who have stood the test of practice and won the support of the masses, are in the prime of life, are full of vitality and are well versed in vocational work, so as to beef up the leading bodies at all levels. We should particularly promote to leading posts those cadres who are well versed in economic work and possess the necessary scientific knowledge and skills. Governments at all levels and various departments and units should run training classes or study classes of various types to train incumbent cadres in groups and at different stages so as to enhance their ability of leading the work for modernization. In the future, we should take the cadres' direct or indirect contributions to modernization as a criterion for evaluating them.

Comrade Bai Rubing stated: The people's governments at all levels should make great efforts to improve their work style so as to conform to the needs of the four modernizations. The overwhelming majority of government personnel at all levels are good, work hard, abide by law and discipline and work earnestly for the interests of the people. However, due to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, there exist in some of our leading organs differing degrees of such bad practices as keeping aloof from the masses, enjoying high positions and living in ease and comfort and acting like high officials and overbearing bureaucrats. Some employ the power entrusted by the people to seek self interests, prerogatives and backdoor deals. Some make decisions by themselves on important issues without having them discussed by all. Such unhealthy tendencies have seriously eroded the healthy condition of our state organs, harmed the close ties between the government and the people and dampened the people's socialist enthusiasm. Leading organs and leading cadres at all levels must struggle firmly against such incorrect thinking and acts. The people are the masters of the state and the society while we are their servants. Because we serve them, we should be responsible for them, serve them wholeheartedly, always have their interests at heart, pay attention to their difficulties, listen to their comments and voluntarily accept their supervision. We should carry forward the fine traditions and workstyle of combining theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and conducting criticism and self-criticism, perseveringly seek the opinions of the masses and respond to them, persist in democratic centralism, persistently seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in doing everything.

Governments at all levels should streamline their administration, reduce the number of meetings, documents and statistical tables and reports, gear their work to the needs of grassroots levels and raise their work efficiency. They should overcome bureaucracy and red-tape. They should go deep into reality to investigate, study and analyze the major economic problems in their own localities which have a bearing on the whole situation, find out the origin and results of the problems and formulate effective measures to counter them. Only by doing so, can we change the work style of leadership of giving only vague, general directions, avoid giving blind orders, raise our consciousness and carry out economic work in a down-to-earth manner and achieve good results.

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SHANDONG PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS ARREST CRIMINALS

SKI80950 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a DAZHONG RIBAO report, public security organs of Jinan Municipality recently arrested according to law some murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who had severely disrupted social order and, particularly, ringleaders of criminal gangs and abettors. The arrests were carried out in line with the guidelines of the national urban public security conference and the urgent desires of the vast numbers of people, under the leadership of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee, with the support of the commanders and fighters of the Jinan Garrison District and the masses, and with the approval of procuratorial organs. By so doing, they have forcefully checked the rampancy of criminals.

SHANGHAI CCP HOLDS MEETING ON SAFEGUARDING SOCIAL ORDER

OW190222 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a cadre meeting on 15 December to make further plans for strengthening the socialist legal system and consolidating social order in conformity with the guidelines of the national conference on urban public security. Attending the meeting were Yan Youmin, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi and Xia Zhenglong, secretaries of the municipal CCP Committee; and Yang Shifa, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee. Comrade Yan Youmin delivered an important speech at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Ours is a socialist country. We have to rely on the masses to help maintain social order. The party, the government the PLA, the people and those in the education field should work together under the unified leadership of the municipal CCP Committee to make the work of maintaining social order a success. We should organize joint defense to help solve criminal cases; we have to straighten out and consolidate our respective units so as to contain those who commit crimes and to enable special persons to work in a coordinated manner in reforming criminals. We have to consolidate such mass organizations as the committee for the maintenance of public security and tighten crime prevention so as to discourage crime.

The meeting stressed: In consolidating public security and striking at bad elements, we should adopt the policy of combining punishment with education and of educating the great majority and isolating and attacking a small handful. At present, it is necessary to devote our efforts to dealing with active criminals and gangs to help solve major criminal cases and to attacking murderers, robbers, rapists, hooligans engaged in gang warfare and other principal criminals who seriously disrupt social order and the lives and property of the people. Ringleaders of criminal gangs and instigators should be strictly punished according to the law.

The meeting also emphasized that both stopgap and radical measures should be taken in dealing with crime and that strenuous efforts should be made to educate errant youths. We should treat as equals those young people who have reformed and should not discriminate against them in employment or promotion. The meeting urged the conscientious implementation of policies and the correct handling of petitioners and the people's letters. Efforts should be exerted to properly place youth awaiting employment so as to eliminate a factor contributing to instability. In this connection, the 18 December JIEFANG RIBAO carries a commentator's article: "Concentrate the Target on Attacking Active Criminals and Further Consolidate Social Order."

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#### SHANGHAI COURT SENTENCES CRIMINALS FOR INSTIGATING MASSES

OW120424 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The criminal court of the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court yesterday pronounced sentences on three criminals for disturbing social order. They are (Wang Changfa), (Zhu Yusheng) and (Xu Zhijin). The three criminals, in order to achieve their unreasonable personal demands, instigated the masses to create disturbances and committed the serious offense of occupying and blocking trunk railroad lines in January and February of this year.

After the three criminals were arrested according to the law, and during their trial at court (Wang Changfa) refused to admit his guilt and was given a stiff sentence of 9 years according to the law yesterday. In addition to participating in the above-mentioned criminal activities, (Zhu Yusheng) was also guilty of libel and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment according to the law. After his arrest, (Xu Zhijin) showed a better attitude in admitting his guilt and was treated with leniency. He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with a 2-year reprieve.

#### SHANGHAI'S JIEFANG RIBAO COMMENTS ON HARM OF ANARCHISM

OW171200 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The 17 December issue of JIEFANG RIBAO carries on its second page an ideological commentary by (Xian Lin), entitled: "What Kind of Stuff Is Anarchism?" Excerpts of the commentary follow:

Acting in line with the logic of the gang of four, some persons still have the audacity to assert that anarchism is caused by bureaucratism and that the former is good for overcoming the latter. Under the influence of this assertion, a number of people have openly advocated so-called "extensive democracy" by raising a cluster of banners demanding democracy and freedom and calling for efforts to combat bureaucratism and privileges. By so doing, they have torpedoed our normal production, work and social order. We want to shout at these people, who do not know that their minds have been poisoned by the gang of four: "Anarchism is Reactionary!" We should fully understand the harm of anarchism and resolutely struggle against it.

#### DELEGATES TO ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS EXPRESS VIEWS

OW181427 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Newsletter: "Stability and Unity Are People's Common Desire"--An Interview With Delegates to the Second Meeting of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and the Second Meeting of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Excerpts] "The Tide in the Qiantang River Stirs Up Waves; People Are Smiling Beside the West Lake." [poem]

In the past few days the delegates to the second meeting of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and the second meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee jubilantly gathered together to discuss how to strengthen political power and economic construction in the province. In various localities where the delegations met, we called upon deputies of the provincial people's congress and members of the provincial CPPCC committee. Many said: A political situation of stability and unity has emerged in the province since the gang of four were overthrown and things set right. This situation has not easily come about. We must cherish this favorable situation and further develop it. This is the common desire of all the people.



During the interviews, many deputies pointed out: To strengthen democratic centralism now and oppose ultrademocracy and bourgeois liberalism is an important issue in maintaining the situation of stability and unity and smoothly developing socialist modernization.

Li Yuhua, a NPC deputy and president of the children's health clinic attached to the Zhejiang Medical College, said: Although democracy and the legal system in our socialist country are not yet perfect, our people have enjoyed such a relatively extensive democracy as we do today when we look at the old society and capitalist countries. So long as we keep the whole situation in mind and proceed from the interests of the people, our correct views will definitely be accepted.

Yang Caimei, a NPC deputy, worked at the (Hongken) farm along the Qingtang River for 8 years. Mentioning the erroneous practices of some young people at state farms who tried to solve their problems by making trouble some time ago, she said with profound feeling: Making trouble will not solve problems. On the contrary, these young people can easily be used by bad people and the work and production environment will be disrupted.

Sun Meiying, a deputy of the provincial people's congress and public security director of the neighborhood committee in (Xiaoying) Lane, Hangzhou Municipality, said: To do a good job of developing the four modernizations, the people call for efforts to strengthen public security measures. Recently, the municipal revolutionary committee had decided to adopt proper measures in handling the big-character poster wall on workers road. This is absolutely necessary. We must coordinate with public security departments to maintain good social order in order to provide the masses with a suitable environment characterized by stability in developing the four modernizations with concentrated efforts.

#### ZHEJIANG ANNOUNCES RECORD HARVEST OF GRAIN, OTHER CROPS

OW181251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, December 18 (XINHUA)--High-yielding Zhejiang Province reports a record grain harvest of over 15 million tons this year, about one million tons above 1978. Its spring, summer and autumn crops were all bigger than last year's. Zhejiang is the first province in China to have an average grain yield exceeding 7.5 tons per hectare. Yield there fell below that level between 1974 and 1976 under gang of four policies, and rose above that level again in 1977, the year after the gang's downfall.

The province's grain output rose at an average annual rate of 13 per cent last year and this and its 1979 output was three million tons more than in 1977, an unprecedented rate of growth for any two-year period in the province's history. Silkworm cocoons, rapeseed, tea, sugar cane and honey as well as the number of pigs, sheep, rabbits and poultry all registered an all-time high. Total output value of commune- and brigade-run small enterprises is estimated at 3,000 million yuan this year, an increase of 20 per cent over 1978. Only cotton and jute crops suffered losses this year due to typhoon damage.

Average annual per capita income of the province's rural population went up by 18 yuan last year compared with 1977 and a similar unprecedented increase is expected this year. Cadres and commune members attribute the success primarily to correct party policies which have stimulated peasants' enthusiasm and put the province's agriculture back on a sound development track. The principle "to each according to his work" has been restored, and more funds have been allocated for agriculture. Funds appropriated for agriculture and for projects related to agriculture accounted for seventy per cent of the province's 1979 spending from local sources of income, as against 30.4 per cent in the ten years from 1966 to 1976.

Most of the province's poorer areas, where grain yields are generally 1.5 tons per hectare less than the average, are located in the mountainous and hilly regions. Leading cadres of the provincial party committee went to these areas to make investigations this year and decided to help communes there to make fuller use of the resources there for farming, forestry, fruit and tea growing, silkworm raising and animal husbandry. Special grain allocations were made to these areas. This year 15 poorer counties in the mountainous and hilly areas reaped good harvests. They were up by 100,000 tons on last year and advances were also made in forestry, animal husbandry and other sidelines.

## BRIEFS

ANHUI ANIMAL PRODUCTS--Animal products at a total value of 51 million yuan were purchased in Anhui Province in the first 10 months of 1979, an increase of 10 million yuan over the same period of 1978. Among the animal products purchased this year, the total value of 10 major items for export reached some 33.63 million yuan, an increase of 24.9 percent over the corresponding period last year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 79 OW]

FUJIAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--The Chemical fertilizer front in Fujian has fulfilled this year's state plans 54 days ahead of schedule. By 17 November, the output of chemical fertilizer exceeded that for the whole of last year by 25,000 dun. Coal consumption in the small synthetic ammonial plants has been reduced by 14.3 percent, while electricity consumption fell by 8.5 percent. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK]

FUJIAN STEEL--By the end of October 1979, Fujian had produced 186,000 dun of steel, overfulfilling the year's plans with an increase of 40 percent over the corresponding period of last year. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK]

JIANHSU FIELD MANAGEMENT--Acting in accordance with an emergency circular on waging a battle to combat drought and save the seedlings issued by the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the masses of peasants have concentrated their energy and efforts on stepping up the field management of overwintering crops. The peasants have now completed seedling inspection and replanting of over 8.3 million mu of farmland and have taken antidrought measures to protect some 20.15 million mu of farmland. Fertilizers have been applied to 25 percent of the province's wheatfields. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW]

JIANGSU GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Nanjing, 13 Dec--As of 5 December, Jiangsu Province has procured 10.43 billion jin of grain, exceeding the state plan by 700 million jin, for an increase of 13 percent over the same period in 1978. Jiangsu Province reaped a bumper harvest this year. The total grain output topped 1978, which was a peak year, by 2.5 billion jin. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

JIANGXI COTTON PRODUCTION--The total output of cotton in Jiangxi this year increased by 20 percent over last year and the unit output increased by 40 percent. This year the per mu yield of cotton in Pengze County, which is the main cotton producing county in Jiangxi, increased from 98 jin in 1978 to 114 jin; as the total output increased by 16.3 percent over last year. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK]

SHANDONG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Jinan, 13 Dec--As of 5 December, Shandong Province had procured 6,476 million jin of grain, thus overfulfilling the state-prescribed annual target by 776 million jin. Among the province's 13 prefectures and municipalities, 12 have overfulfilled their procurement tasks. While fulfilling the grain procurement tasks, the province has also actively purchased surplus grain at negotiated prices. Up to the present, a total of 520 million jin have been purchased at negotiated prices. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

GUANGDONG MEETS EXPORT PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW200351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, December 20 (XINHUA)--Guangdong Province, China's second biggest exporting province, met its 1979 export plan one month ahead of schedule. By the end of November the province's export purchasing volume and the volume of exports had gone up 25.1 and 21.2 per cent respectively over the same 1978 period, hitting all time highs.

Domestic animals, poultry and aquatic products for export increased. By the end of November, purchase of beef cattle, which is exported to Hong Kong and Macao, outstripped the 1979 quotas by 100 per cent and tripled the 1978 figure. This is due to measures to encourage collective and private cattle raising.

A contract system between producers and export agencies has been introduced. Among export products sales of lichee, a famous local fruit, went up by 180 per cent over last year. In Guangdong, exports of industrial products have gone up sharply in recent years. This year, industrial and mineral products accounted for 73 per cent of the province's total exports in terms of value.

More than 30 compensatory trade agreements were signed between Guangdong and Hong Kong and Macao and foreign concerns by the end of October this year. Items produced by some of these enterprises such as electronic watches, electronic calculators, tv receivers, refrigerators and air conditioners are now available for export.

WUHAN MUNICIPAL CPPCC SESSION CLOSES

HK191016 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Wuhan Municipal CPPCC Committee closed on the afternoon of 17 December. Responsible persons of the municipal CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal government, including Li Renzhi, Liu Huinong, (Meng Xiaopeng), Xie Ziqun, (Li Zhi), Wang Zhenan, Deng Ken and Xin Fu, attended the closing ceremony.

The committee members seriously and fervently discussed the new situation and tasks which the united front and the CPPCC committee are facing in the new period. They agreed: "The nature of the united front in the new period has fundamentally changed. The revolutionary patriotic united front has become the extensive political alliance of all socialist laborers and patriots under the leadership of the working class with the worker-peasant alliance as the foundation."

They declared: "We must unite very closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. Under the correct leadership of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, in the new Long March and at our different posts, we must make new and still greater contributions in striving to make Taiwan return to our motherland at an early date, in accomplishing the great cause of uniting our motherland and in building a powerful modernized socialist country."

(Zhao Ming) presided over the closing ceremony while Xiong Fei delivered the closing speech. Li Renzhi, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of the municipality, spoke. The session elected (Zhao Ming) as chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and Xiong Fei, (Hua Yuqing), (Wei Tinghui), (Yuan Men), (Xu Tongxiao), (Dao Ding), (Xia Shinong), (He Fanghong), (Zhou Yongzhang), (Xiao Zuolin), (Yu Jingtang), (Wang Dianzhao), (Hou Qixin), (Wang Jixian) and (Chen Guohua) as vice chairmen. (Yu Jingtang) was concurrently appointed secretary general.



## HUNAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

HK200217 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The third plenary session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee continued on 19 December. The meeting considered and approved in principle the provincial revolutionary committee's government work report to be delivered at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the reports on financial affairs to be delivered at the session and the agenda of the session. Provincial revolutionary committee Chairman Mao Zhiyong presided at the 19 December meeting and Vice Chairman Wan Da spoke at its conclusion.

## MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

HK191024 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a conference in Changsha on public security from 5 to 9 December. Responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees, public security departments, procuratorates, courts, civil affairs departments, the Hunan Military District, units concerned stationed in the province, fronts and bureaus at the provincial level, universities and colleges attended. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Hunan Military District, including Mao Zhiyong, Wan Da, Zhang Lixian, Liu Fusheng and Dong Zhiwen, also attended. Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference.

In his speech, Liu Fusheng demanded: "Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, give a free rein to the masses and take resolute measures to strike blows at the criminals' active sabotage activities. With cities and townships as the key points, we must quickly tidy up public order in our province."

The participants conveyed and studied the spirit of the national conference on urban public security and seriously discussed and looked into measures for tidying up public security in cities and townships in our province. In connection with reality, they analyzed the present situation of social order. They held: "On the whole, the situation of public order in our province is good. Recently, however, criminal activities have recently become rampant in some cities and towns, social order has been seriously affected, the safety of people's lives and property has been jeopardized and the four modernizations have been interfered with. The masses have been very dissatisfied.

"Quickly tidying up social order in cities and townships and upholding normal social, production, and work order as well as education and scientific research order and the people's living order is an important prerequisite for guaranteeing the smooth progress of the four modernizations and is an urgent desire of the masses."

The conference demanded: "All places must adhere to the principle of linking the special organs with the masses. They must use the weapon of the law and concentrate forces to resolutely strike blows at the active and most vicious murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonist and other criminals who seriously sabotage social order. They must resolutely smash the criminal cliques and liars. They must severely punish without leniency and according to the law the archcriminals of the criminal cliques and those who aid and abet them."

The conference held: "Tidying up public security is the duty of the whole society. Under the leadership of the party committees, all departments concerned must unify their thinking and actions, closely coordinate with one another and tidy up social order in a comprehensive way. We must persist in the principle of linking education with punishment and simultaneously grasp striking blows and conducting education, reform and administration. We must insure the gradual improvement of public security. We must show concern for the raising of young people and juveniles and strengthen their education."

The conference held: "The CYL organization must grasp education for young people and juveniles as their major task. In close coordination with one another, the education and culture departments, trade unions and women's federations must make concerted efforts and shoulder responsibility for educating and cultivating the young people and juveniles."

#### HUNAN RADIO CRITICIZES 'ULTRADEMOCRACY,' URGES DISCIPLINE

HK181156 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Station commentary: "It Is Imperative To Correctly Exercise Democratic Rights"]

[Excerpts] After the smashing of the gang of four, our country has been advancing toward the systematization and legalization of democracy. The people are thus enjoying the greatest democratic rights. This has very important bearing on the mobilization of all positive factors, concentrating the masses' intelligence and wisdom and speeding up of our country's four modernizations. However, a small number of people do not know how to correctly exercise their democratic rights. They stress democracy while isolating it from centralism and stress freedom while isolating it from discipline. They only care for their personal interests and neglect the interests of the state and only care for the interests of the parts while neglecting those of the whole. This is not what is meant by socialist democracy, but shows a tendency to pursue ultrademocracy, which is extremely harmful to our revolutionary cause. The greatest danger is that it seriously weakens the party's leadership. In places where ultrademocracy seriously exists, the prestige of the party organizations and the party's work will inevitably be affected and interfered with and the party's line, principles and policies will not be properly implemented. As a result, the party's leadership will naturally be weakened and the revolutionary cause will certainly suffer serious losses.

Ultrademocracy is also harmful to stability and unity. The people who are imbued with ultrademocracy often easily turn to anarchism and extreme individualism. They will even be used by some people to do things which are harmful to stability and unity. Currently, there are a very small number of people who have actually created trouble everywhere and carried out all kinds of evil activities under the pretext of bringing democracy into play.

Socialist democracy serves the interests of the proletariat. Therefore, in bringing socialist democracy into play, we must proceed from the interests of the proletariat. Judging from the current situation, we must proceed from the view of persisting in the four basic principles and benefiting stability and unity and not from the interests of individuals or small groups.

All citizens are entitled to enjoy democratic rights and at the same time they must obey the unified leadership. We must voluntarily restrain ourselves with socialist discipline.

#### BRIEFS

SHAANXI ANTIDROUGHT CIRCULAR--The Shaanxi antidrought command recently issued a circular on doing a good job of preventing and resisting drought this winter and next spring in the countryside. Winter and spring drought occur in Shaanxi every year, responsible comrades of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee also recently urged the antidrought offices at all levels to continue their work and seriously sum up experiences in resisting drought. After the publication of the circular, the Shaanxi Agriculture Bureau, the hydroelectricity bureau, the electricity management bureau, the finance bureau and the meteorology bureau held a joint consultation conference to mobilize the departments concerned to support the countryside to prevent and resist drought and reap a bumper harvest. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Nov 79 HK]

I. 20 Dec 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

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GUIZHOU RIBAO AIRS LAW, ORDER PROBLEMS IN PROVINCE

HK160726 Guiyang Gu'zhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts from GUIZHOU RIBAO 14 December editorial: "Deal Stern Blows at Criminal Activities and Rapidly Improve Social Order"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: There has been a lot of crime in some parts of the province this year, especially in Guiyang, Zunyi and other towns. The activities of the criminals are frenzied, and they are showing great arrogance. Although there are not many of these criminals, they are very destructive. They seriously endanger order in society, production, work, education, scientific research, and the people's daily life, endanger the safety of the people's lives and property and adversely affect the building of the four modernizations. The masses have the greatest hatred for these people and strongly demand that the public security and judicial organs deal stern blows at criminal activities and rapidly tidy up law and order in society.

The editorial points out: Tidying up law and order and developing the political situation of stability and unity are the requirement of making a success of building the four modernizations. If social order is not good and people are uneasy, there can be no reliable guarantee for building the four modernizations. The party and government organs at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this point. They must regard tidying up social order, especially in the urban areas, as a major task in readjusting the national economy, insuring and developing the political situation of stability and unity and promoting the four modernizations, and adopt decisive and effective measures to deflate the arrogance of the criminals and rapidly improve the state of law and order.

In tidying up law and order, it is necessary to conduct education in the legal system and in morals and good qualities for the cadres and masses, especially for youths. It is necessary to publicize and organize study of the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure so that everyone will understand and implement the law.

The editorial concludes: We firmly believe that, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, so long as everyone works in concert and we closely rely on the masses, strengthen the socialist legal system and do a good job of work in all respects, a new situation in public order can be rapidly achieved.

XIZANG'S TIAN BAO URGES PEOPLE TO DEAL WITH URBAN CRIMES

OW190634 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 December, the Xizang Regional People's Government held a conference at the Lhasa Municipal Cultural Palace of the Laboring People for cadres of county and regimental units and above, to convey the guidelines of the national conference of security in urban areas, and to mobilize the people throughout the autonomous region to immediately deal resolute blows at criminal activities and quickly improve the social order in the region's urban areas.

Comrade Tian Bao, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's government, made a report at the meeting. He said: The current campaign to shape up urban security is an important decision adopted by the central authorities in an effort to consolidate and develop a stable and united political situation and to insure smooth progress of the four modernizations.



It is an important task for the whole party. Leading comrades of various party and government organizations, public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts, military units, mass organizations, and industrial and mining enterprises and establishments must give their attention to this task and act immediately to shape up society's security and order.

Analyzing the security situation in Xizang's urban areas, Comrade Tian Bao said: Generally speaking, public security is satisfactory in Xizang. But we must also realize that class struggle still exists. The five elements and two remnants [enemy agents, criminals, political degenerates, grafters and embezzlers and speculators, remnants of the gang of four and of the old exploiting classes] as pointed out in Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report still do exist. These people, though small in number, have an enormous capacity maneuvering. Therefore, we must under no circumstance relax our vigilance or lower our guard. Certain problems have also appeared in our society's security. Cases of homicide, robbery and rape occur quite often. Some people have formed small gangs to steal state supplies and the people's property; some have engaged in fistcuffs and hooliganism and some have utilized the superstitions of a feudal society to disrupt society's order.

Comrade Tian Bao continued: To shape up Xizang's security and order, leaders at all levels must personally take the initiative to mobilize the masses, educate them on the socialist legal system, clearly make public the policies and measures of struggling against criminal activities, and mobilize the masses to take active and resolute actions against the criminal elements. We should solicit the assistance of the criminal elements' family members--particularly the family members of the juvenile delinquents--urge knowledgeable people to expose and report the criminal elements, and urge those who have committed crimes to surrender and confess so that they can be handled leniently and (?lead a new life again).

Comrade Tian Bao pointed out: The first step in shaping up society's security is to shape up the security and order of Lhasa. In other areas, also, criminal elements who already have been exposed must be punished according to the law. Special emphasis should be directed toward punishing murderers, robbers, rapists as well as major embezzlers, ringleaders of hooligan gangs and other criminal elements.

Comrade Tian Bao said: Over the past 10 years and more, due to the serious interference of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, juvenile delinquency has become a prominent problem which endangers the security of the society. Therefore, educating and reforming juvenile delinquents is one of the major emphases in improving the social order. We must mobilize the strength of all social sectors to fight a general war and deal with the problem in an all-round manner. Under the unified leadership of party committees, trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations, public security organizations, procuratorates, people's courts, cultural and educational organizations, propaganda departments, schools, neighborhoods, homes and military units must work in coordination and strive to provide a good ideological basis for the young people.

Comrade Tian Bao emphatically concluded: The current campaign to shape up the social order must be carried out under the unified leadership of party committees. The principal leading comrades of various party committees must take charge of the task personally. The party, government, military, mass organizations and educational institutions must act immediately to shape up the social order in Xizang and create a fine social environment in order to speed up Xizang's four modernizations.

## YUNNAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK110622 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 8 Dec 79 HK

[Station commentary: "Carry Forward the Party's Fine Tradition and Strengthen Ideological and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] When Lin Biao and the gang of four ran wild, our party's fine tradition was disrupted and replaced by fascist autocratic rule. In those days, people could be easily criticized from the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle. One person was criticized one day and someone else was denounced the next day. As a result, the masses of cadres and people were in a constant state of anxiety and felt insecure. The party's high prestige and (?close ties) with the people were damaged and destroyed. Following the smashing of the gang of four, people throughout the country have deeply criticized the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, turned chaos into order and gradually revived and carried forward the party's fine tradition.

The socialist enthusiasm of the masses of rural cadres and people is rising to an unprecedented height and the current situation is truly excellent. However, we must clearly see that due to the fact that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line has not been completely eradicated, this and that kind of problem in ideology and understanding will certainly emerge as we go through the process of implementing the party's rural principles and policies. To solve these problems in ideology and understanding, we must not do things in an oversimplified and perfunctory way and must not just discuss them at meetings or pay lipservice to them. In particular, we must not come down with a big stick upon others or put labels on people like Lin Biao and the gang of four did. We must learn from Huaping County's (Zhongxing) commune party committee which has gone deep into reality to make investigations and studies, established close ties with the masses, conducted thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work, proceeded from objective realities and conscientiously solved problems.

In his speech at the rally in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Ye Jianying noted: "The great majority of our cadres and the masses support the party's political and ideological line, keep abreast of the changing domestic situation and are actively engaged in its development. But there is a small minority both inside and outside the party which has failed to keep pace with the situation and which either remains where it was or has deviated from the revolutionary course, and an erroneous trend of scepticism about the party line and policies with either a 'leftist' or rightist slant has emerged. There is nothing surprising about this at a moment of historic change. With most of the people concerned, it is an ideological problem, a matter of restudying and reeducation. As long as we strengthen ideological and political work and warmly and patiently help them raise their understanding, they will be able to catch up quickly. We believe that we can surely successfully solve our existing problems, further consolidate and develop the excellent situation, comprehensively and deeply implement a series of rural principles and policies of the party and mobilize the masses of cadres and people to fight with one heart and one mind for the cause of the four modernizations. We believe we can do this so long as our rural party organizations and leaders at all levels conscientiously implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, conscientiously act in accordance with the remarks about tangibly strengthening ideological and political work as contained in Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, emancipate their minds, change their work style, carry forward the party's fine tradition and conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work.

## KUNMING COURT PASSES SENTENCES ON CRIMINALS

HK111259 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to this station's reporter, to strengthen the socialist legal system, safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and guarantee the smooth realization of the four modernizations, the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a rally in (Dongfeng) Gymnasium on the afternoon of 10 December to pass sentences according to law on a group of murderers, looters, rapists, smugglers, drug traffickers and criminals who were guilty of the most heinous crimes in stealing state property, seriously disrupting public order and endangering safety in people's lives and property. Over 5,000 cadres and people of all nationalities and all walks of life in Kunming area attended the rally.

The first speaker at the rally was Kunming Municipal CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Mu Junchang), who said: Following the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, a political situation of stability and unity has emerged in Kunming Municipality. People throughout the municipality are going in for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Generally speaking, Kunming's public order is good. However, we must also clearly see that due to the 10-year great calamity caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, this municipality's problems in public order are still relatively serious. A few counterrevolutionary elements and criminals recently incited and created troubles and disturbances, carried out sabotage, disrupted public order, endangered safety in people's lives and property and obstructed the construction work in the four modernizations. Large numbers of people in this municipality have called on the party and government to strictly enforce law and discipline, adopt effective measures to severely hit hard at criminal activities and do well in rectifying urban public order.

Comrade (Mu Junchang) called on people throughout the municipality to immediately take action, further strengthen and perfect the socialist legal system, rectify and safeguard public order, make concerted efforts to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and guarantee the smooth realization of the four modernizations.

Following Comrade (Mu Junchang's) speech, 23 criminals were escorted to the rally by public security officers and armed people's policemen. Comrade (Deng Yundeng), president of the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court, pronounced judgments at the rally. He first listed large numbers of criminal offenses committed by the following people: (Luo Yunkang) committed murder to acquire money and valuables; (Dai Dejin) committed murder after committing assault; (Hua Qisheng) was a murderer; (Li Qingsheng) was a looter-rapist; (Huang Jianbing) participated in stealing, resisted arrest and committed physical assault; (Zhou Yunping) committed embezzlement and mayhem; (Ma Xinkun) was a hardened embezzler as was his accomplice (Gao Jinkun); and (Qu Deliang) headed a 15-member clique of armed smugglers and drug traffickers. He then said: To protect the personal rights of our citizens from encroachment, to safeguard public order and the order in production and people's livelihood and to guarantee the smooth progress of the socialist revolution and construction, it has been decided that (Luo Yunkang), (Dai Dejin), (Hua Qisheng) and (Qu Deliang) are sentenced to death according to the law, to be executed immediately and to be deprived of their lifelong political rights. (Zhang Mingzhi), prime culprit of the clique of armed smugglers and drug traffickers, is given a death sentence with a 2-year reprieve for reform through labor to see how he behaves in the future. He is also deprived of his lifelong political rights.



(Fang Guodong), prime culprit of the clique of armed smugglers and drug traffickers, is sentenced to life imprisonment and is also deprived of his lifelong political rights. (Long Xianghua), (Li Changlong) and another nine criminal elements of the clique of armed smugglers and drug traffickers have received different jail sentences. Looter-rapist (Li Qingsheng) is sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. (Huang Jianbing), who participated in stealing, resisted arrest and committed physical assault, is sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. (Zhou Yunping), who committed embezzlement and mayhem, is sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. (Zhou Xueshi), accomplice of the clique of armed smugglers and drug traffickers, has actively informed against the crimes of the clique and showed signs of repentance. Educated by his father, embezzler (Gao Jinkun) has given himself up to the police. In accordance with the regulations concerning leniency to those who confess their crimes and give themselves up to the police, it has been decided to exempt (Zhou) and (Gao) from punishment and to release them immediately. Criminals (Luo Yunkang), (Dai Dejin), (Hua Qisheng) and (Qu Deliang) were given public trials by the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court. They appealed against the judgment but were turned down by the Yunnan Provincial Higher People's Court.

The cadres and people who attended the rally resolutely supported the solemn and just court decisions. After the judgments were pronounced, personnel concerned made a positive identification of criminals (Luo Yunkang), (Dai Dejin), (Hua Qisheng) and (Qu Deliang) before execution. The criminals were then sent to the execution ground under escort and executed by shooting.

## BRIEFS

XIZANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Nagari Prefecture of Xizang Autonomous Region raised 2.58 million head of livestock in 1978, an increase of some 200,000 head over the figure for 1977. Livestock this year again rose by 19 percent over 1978. The prefecture annually provides the state with 2 million jin of wool and 3 million jin of meat. The prefecture has 160,000 mu of grassland capable of accumulating some 10 million jin of fodder grass annually, and also established several basic pastoral farms covering some 600,000 mu of grassland. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0220 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW]

YUNNAN PREFECTURE FLOOD--The comfort groups of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the work groups of the Nujiang Autonomous Prefecture and the counties concerned have gone deep into the flood-affected areas in the autonomous prefecture to help with relief work. The people in this prefecture suffered from a flood after severe rainstorms. The provincial comfort groups and the work groups of the prefecture are composed of 700 persons including medical personnel. Zhang Yun is the leader of the Yunnan comfort group. After working hard for 20 days, the people in this prefecture have scored very great achievements in relief work. At present, the masses in the mountain areas have resumed normal daily life and the various trades and professions have also restored their normal business. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK]

YUNNAN COLD SPELL--The Yunnan meteorological station forecasts that cold weather will arrive earlier and extend to a larger area this year. The temperature will continue to drop this winter and next spring. All areas must make early preparations for guarding against the cold. Since October, cold weather from the north has continued to move south, extending to Yunnan. The province experienced cold temperatures 1 month earlier than last year. In Kunming, the average temperature from January to September was 1.2 degrees centigrade higher than the corresponding period of last year. Since the beginning of October, the average temperature has been 1.3 degrees centigrade lower than the corresponding period of last year. The temperature in October is usually 2.6 degrees centigrades lower than September. However, this year it was 4.6 degrees lower. The average temperature in mid-November was 2 degrees lower than at the same time last year. On 23 November, the minimum temperature in Kunming fell to 0.6 degrees. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 79 HK]

## BEIJING CONGRESS EXAMINES VARIOUS REPORTS

## People's Court

HK191157 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Beijing Municipal People's Court submitted a work report to the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress for examination and approval. The report points out that since the first session of the seventh municipal people's congress, through implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the 8th national conference on people's judicial work, we have distinguished right from wrong on the question of line, emancipated our minds and further promoted the administration of justice so that the appearance of the judicial front in the capital has undergone a very big change.

People's courts at all levels in this municipality have tried active counterrevolutionary cases and other criminal cases, protected the people, struck blows at the enemies and punished criminals. In addition, they have reviewed and reversed a large number of verdicts on cases of grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice, and further implemented the party's policies. They have done a great deal of work in settling disputes among the people, and upholding the lawful rights and interests of the state, collectives and citizens, thereby promoting stability and unity and extensively publicizing the socialist legal system.

However, due to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, many problems still exist in judicial work. The organization of courts has not been on a sound basis and the concept of the legal system on the part of some cadres and policemen has been weak. Some cases have not been handled and some criminals have not been dealt blows in a timely manner.

The work report by the municipal people's court emphatically points out that in the course of socialist modernization the fundamental tasks of judicial work are that, through trial activities, we must strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system, protect the people, strike blows at the enemies, punish criminals, uphold the political situation of stability and unity and serve socialist modernization. In ideology, organization and work, we must make full preparations for the implementation and enforcement of the criminal law, the criminal procedural law and the organic law of the people's courts which take effect on 1 January.

The report puts forward the five items of work which should be done well in the future: 1) we must severely punish the criminals according to law and uphold social order in the capital; 2) we must strive to do a good job in economic and judicial work and in trying civil cases; 3) we must do well from start to finish in reviewing the general criminal cases and actively clear the pending criminal cases; 4) we must continue to publicize the legal system; and 5) we must further strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the people's courts.

## Report on Procuratorate

HK191452 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The work report by the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate which was submitted to the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress first reviews the situation of work of the people's procuratorate. The report points out that over the past year people's procuratorates at all levels have stepped up the rebuilding of the procuratorial organs, actively embarked on the work of examining and approving the arrest of criminals and on prosecution work and examined the legal system.

They have stressed jail inspections and reform through labor. They have seriously handled the cases based on people's letters and visits.

The report emphasizes that the urgent procuratorial work is to vigorously strengthen the building of procuratorial organs organizationally, ideologically and professionally, and to create necessary conditions for work. The procuratorial organs must carry out their work according to the law. Procuratorial cadres must be sold in their adherence to the truth, act according to the law, be upright and outspoken, fear no influential people and not practice favoritism. Procuratorial organs at all levels must strive to fulfill the glorious duty which is assigned to the people's procuratorates. They must give full play to their role. In procuratorial work, they must struggle hard to consolidate and develop the lively political situation of stability and unity in the capital and achieve socialist modernization.

#### SNOW IN BEIJING ALLEVIATES DROUGHT

OW190738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--The snow that fell in Beijing yesterday has "slightly alleviated" the drought which has affected the Beijing area since August, announced a spokesman of the municipal meteorological bureau this morning. Precipitation was estimated at anywhere from four to eight millimetres, and the snow had ended by six o'clock this morning. Yesterday's snowfall is the second in Beijing this winter. The first, on December 11, produced precipitation of only 0.3 millimetres.

According to the spokesman of the municipal meteorological bureau, it is usually dry in December in Beijing. Monthly precipitation has averaged 2.7 millimetres over the past 250 years. However, the level has risen in the past few years, registering 8.2 millimetres for December 1974, 14.9 millimetres for December 1977, and 7.9 millimetres for December 1978. In other years in December, it averaged less than one millimetre.

#### BEIJING REFORMS CADRE SYSTEM

OW191244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Beijing is to reduce the proportion of cadres engaged in party and administrative work, transferring some to managerial and technical posts and the enforcement of law, a spokesman for cadre work in the municipal government said today.

The term "cadre" is used in a very broad sense in China. It refers to party and government officials, office workers in party and government organizations, administrative staff of factories and commercial enterprises, technicians, school teachers, lawyers and members of the judiciary. Beijing has a total of 480,000 cadres. "We formed the cadre system over long years of revolutionary war, and it now needs to be reformed and developed to meet the needs of the country's modernization drive," the spokesman told XINHUA. More specialized personnel are needed while overstaffed administrative organs are to be thinned out.

A total of 345 war-seasoned veteran cadres have been relieved of their executive duties to become advisers because of their advanced age or ill health. They will be required to inspect work and propose ways of improving it. They will continue to draw their original salaries.



A system of assessment of proficiency of cadres has been introduced and cadres are promoted in accordance with such assessment. At the Beijing No 3 municipal construction company 16 technicians have been promoted to deputy managers and other leading posts. The old practice of year-end assessment of cadres' work is being restored.

Experimental provision is being made for the election of section and workshop leaders in factories, as well as laboratory leaders in scientific institutions and store managers. The city bureau of the building materials industry has conducted elections in the past year for leaders up to workshop level in all its factories.

#### Factories Elect Cadres

OW200400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--All 500 workshop heads and the several thousand team leaders in factories under Beijing's Building Material Bureau have been elected by the workers by secret ballot this year. The bureau fulfilled its 1979 state quota 34 days ahead of schedule. "Over 95 percent of the newly-elected cadres have proved their worth and won the workers' support," said Li Hongliang in charge of the bureau's election work in a XINHUA interview today.

Election of cadres is part of the present reform of China's cadre system. It is hoped that this will help raise productivity and speed up the modernization programme.

Democratic elections began this year in the bureau, which has 60,000 workers in 86 enterprises. By September all of the 239 workshops had elected experienced workers and technicians to the leadership. 34 former workshop heads, 8 percent of the total, lost their bids for re-election. The workers decided on cadre qualifications, the number of cadres to be elected, the candidates, and then cast secret ballots. An election committee chosen by the workers took charge of the procedure.

The Beijing timber plant was the first to hold a democratic election in which the leaders of its 12 workshops and 4 administrative offices were picked. Qualifications included being honest and upright, proficient in their profession, able organisers and having good health.

The voters are enthusiastic and take their task seriously at the plywood workshop. Agreement on the nomination of candidates was reached after 8 rounds of discussion. Two former deputy heads of the workshop Zi Guisheng and Wang Baoshan were fairly good leaders, but the former did not have close ties with the workers and the latter lacked administrative experience. Two other persons were nominated and stood for election along with the incumbents. Zi Guisheng and Wang Baoshan won the election. Some of the workers explained this: "We had faith in their ability and in their willingness to overcome shortcomings." "If they made no progress, we would not elect them again." Led by these two men, the plywood shop completed this year's production quota ahead of schedule and won first place in quality in a nationwide contest.

Democratic elections have brought a large number of first rate workers and technicians into the leadership. Three experienced technicians and one veteran worker at the Beijing asbestos plant were elected workshop heads in May this year. Gu Zhongfang, who was wrongly labelled a "bourgeois rightist" in 1957, was elected deputy head of the rubber plate workshop. In a few months he helped the workers solve a technical problem which raised the rate of up-to-standard products from 72 to 98 percent.

"Of course, the election system is not prefect," said Li Hongliang. "Some people still pick candidates for personal reasons rather than ability. But all in all, progress has been made and the development is healthy".

#### BEIJING STRESSES PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

OW190945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec--According to XINHUA reporter Xia Junsheng, in regard to readjusting capital construction, Beijing Municipality has assigned priority to public works and has achieved gratifying results. Owing to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to poor planning, a serious imbalance has existed in past years between public works in the capital and urban construction on the whole. Many construction projects that should have been finished were neglected; some areas experienced clogged sewer lines, a lack of telephones and shortages of water, gas, heat and power supply seriously affecting people's daily lives and impeding the growth of other enterprises.

In the course of implementing the guidelines of the party's third plenary session and the second session of the fifth NPC, the Beijing municipal CCP and revolutionary committees drew on experience and lessons from public works construction and realized clearly that to make urban construction a success, it is necessary to start with public works projects. Normal industrial production and the people's living standards will naturally be affected if municipal construction is not carried out effectively.

After clarifying various ideas, Beijing Municipality gave priority to public works while mapping out a capital construction plan for this year. It guaranteed that funds and needed materials would be made available. To build more municipal projects, Beijing Municipality has allocated over 20 million yuan from the local reserve fund for use on public works this year, to be added to the special funds allocated by the state. Meanwhile, leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have also personally taken command in regard to solving specific problems involving the demolition of old structures, the removal of occupants, and requisitioning land for construction, thus insuring smooth progress for public works.

From January to November this year, Beijing Municipality completed public works projects amounting to nearly 200 million yuan in investments or an increase of around 50 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year. The completion of these projects has brought about a change in outlook for urban construction. This change is reflected mainly in the following areas:

The completion of the first-phase project of the No 8 water supply plant and the expansion project of the No 3 water supply plant has boosted the capacity for supplying tap water to various districts in the city by 170,000 dun daily. This has changed the summer water shortages so common during the past decade. People living in second floor quarters or higher in the eastern suburbs of Beijing now do not worry about water shortages during the summer. The 3-6 telephone subbureau, recently completed and put into operation, has installed 7,300 telephones. In the meantime, four other telephone subbureaus are under construction within city limits and the suburban district. When completed, these telephone bureaus will greatly ease the tension involving telephone installation and use.

The laying of the 1,600-meter-long sewage system in the eastern suburb has basically been completed. It is also expected that 2,000 meters of line will be completed this year in the western suburb. The total sewage system is 4,800 meters in length. When completed, these two sewage systems will solve the problem of draining sewage from most areas in both the eastern and western suburbs. The municipal administrative departments have also laid pipes to drain off rainwater and sewage in certain residential districts, thus minimizing flooding and muddy water on roads in those districts whenever it rained.

The construction of the Xinfengcun transformer station has been completed. It was built for the purpose of supplying electricity to the northeastern suburbs. Four other transformer stations are currently under construction. Upon completion, these transformer stations will greatly boost the power transmitting and transforming capacity in the urban and suburban areas.

Outstanding achievements have been made in building roads. Roads now under construction are being widened to cover over 1.4 million square meters. They include the newly built Chongwen East Avenue and new roads leading from the city limits to the capital's airport; they also include many narrow roads carrying heavy traffic now being widened, such as Lumashi Street, Chaoyang Road, Chegongzhuang Road, Beijing Stadium East Road and Xijiekouwai Street. On Erhuan Road, four elevated overpasses have been either completed or partially completed and opened to traffic while four other overpasses are under construction. The completion of these roads and overpasses has created the conditions for improving traffic congestion.

Overcoming difficulties, municipal administrative departments have built other municipal administrative projects to be incorporated into the Qianmen, Jinsong and Tuanjieshu new residential districts, thus making it possible for the people to live in those big buildings that were completed several years ago but which have remained uninhabitable due to a lack of public utilities.

A responsible person of the Beijing public works committee told this reporter that giving priority to public works in urban construction on the whole is not only the present but also the future policy guiding capital construction in Beijing. Some achievements have been made in public works in Beijing this year. However, because of the big construction backlog left from the past, the public utility facilities and the development of other undertakings still fall far short of the needs of the masses. Protracted and indefatigable efforts are needed to thoroughly change this situation.

#### HEBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK170546 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 Dec 79 HK

[Circular of Hebei Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committees on Fighting Drought, Guarding Against Cold, Protecting the Wheat and Winning a Bumper Harvest Next Summer]

[Summary] "Since the telephone conference held on 20 November by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on how to grasp economic work and current production, party committees and government at all levels have been carrying out serious study and implementation. They have concentrated their efforts on the rural areas in order to fight a people's war against drought, protect wheat, and speed up irrigation. According to statistics of 3 December, 26.76 million mu of wheat had been irrigated once and 11.2 million mu had been irrigated twice. However, the progress of work is uneven. Some places and units have not sufficiently understood the importance and urgency of fighting drought and protecting wheat. Measures are not effective enough, leadership efforts are not concentrated and the labor force is too scattered. Wheat field management responsibility systems have not been generally established. This has affected the launching of the program to fight drought and protect wheat."

It is necessary to notice that most of the wheat in our province this year was sown while taking hurried advantage of soil moisture, and there has basically been no rain since the wheat was sown, and the drought has become more severe every day. Since soil moisture cannot satisfy the growth of wheat, and the cold weather came earlier than expected, the growth of wheat seedlings has been affected. The seedlings are weak and their resistance is weak. Seedlings have withered and even died in some wheatfields.



According to the forecast of the meteorological departments, this winter will be dry and cold, which will seriously imperil the growth of wheat. We will face new difficulties if we fail to take effective measures to strive for a bumper harvest in the coming summer.

Although the "heavy snow" [on 7 December] has ended, the present should be used for strengthening winter management of wheatfields. Leaders at all levels must regard the task of fighting drought, guarding against cold and protecting wheat as a serious political task, and further mobilize the cadres and the people to quickly and resolutely fight the battle against drought in order to gain a bumper harvest next summer. Therefore, the following circular is issued:

1. It is necessary to irrigate according to the situation of the land and seedlings. Currently our province is gradually approaching winter. It is important to grasp the changes in the weather situation in winter management of wheatfields. In places suitable for winter irrigation, it is essential to make full use of available mechanical wells and water conservancy facilities and tightly grasp crash-irrigation. It is necessary to use both manual labor and machines in places where water sources are inadequate, and we should increase the area of irrigation, mu by mu. Winter and spring agricultural capital construction should be carried out centering on the fight against drought and the irrigation of wheat. It is necessary to give priority to the arrangement of all projects that are effective in fighting drought, develop ponds and promote mixture of salt and fresh water. As water is insufficient this year, the localities should pay attention to tapping potential water sources, study irrigation techniques and improve irrigation methods. It is necessary to use water scientifically, and practise thrift in its use.

2. It is necessary to generally launch work for preservation of soil moisture and increase of temperature. Manuring must be done well. We must also publicize the danger of wheat being eaten by domestic animals. It is also necessary to draw up wheat-protection pacts, and formulate rewards and fines.

3. It is necessary to establish a good responsibility system for field management. Those communes and brigades that have already established the system must resolutely put it into practice, and promptly solve all existing problems. Those units that have not established such a system should launch the masses to rapidly set it up in order to have specific persons managing every wheatfield. To practice production responsibility is effective in bringing into play the superiority of collective economy. It is necessary to have a rational system of reward and penalty in the establishment of this system. It is also necessary to strengthen ideological education and to concentrate all labor for the work of fighting drought and protecting wheat and winter production.

4. It is necessary to promote preparations for spring farming at the same time as promoting the work to fight drought, guard against cold and protect wheat. Through the implementation of the two central agricultural documents, all items of the economic policy must be seriously put into effect. Every commune and brigade should launch the masses to decide on and implement the production plans for next year.

5. It is necessary to strengthen leadership. To fight drought, guard against cold, protect wheat, and win a bumper harvest next summer are related to the overall situation and are the central tasks of the rural areas in the winter and spring. Every locality must concentrate all efforts to grasp this task from winter right through to summer. To implement the central agricultural documents, it is necessary to center work on fighting drought, guarding against cold, protecting wheat, and working for a bumper harvest next summer. Leaders at all levels should be boldly responsible and solve, according to the party's policies, current problems which affect stability and unity and hinder the development of production.

It is necessary to readjust the leadership groups at the basic levels which are imperfect and those that need readjustment, in order to stabilize the emotions of the cadres and to strengthen their ideology. The province, and the prefectures, municipalities and counties should send cadres to the rural areas to work with the masses to sum up and publicize progressive experiences and to seriously solve the existing problems. Key help should be given to places that face many problems. Every sector and trade and every department must arrange work to center on guarding against cold, fighting drought and protecting wheat and winning a bumper harvest next year, and assist agriculture in a big way. They should also render material, capital and technical help to those communes and brigades which have a lot of difficulties in order to solve their problems, and contribute as one to winning a bumper harvest next year.

#### FAMILIES OF FORMER TIANJIN CAPITALISTS INHERIT PROPERTY

OW161256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, December 16 (XINHUA)--Two daughters of a former capitalist from Tianjin have recently inherited their parents' estate in bank savings and other legacies totalling more than 370,000 yuan. The right to inherit is legally protected in China. The marriage law adopted in the early fifties stipulates that parents, husband, wife and children all have the right to inherit property. Later practice has extended the right to grandparents and grandchildren as well as siblings of the dead.

The sisters are daughters of Cai Shutun, a Tianjin banker before liberation who had investments in many big enterprises. After liberation, Cai's bank and the enterprises in which he had invested became joint state-private enterprises in accordance with the Communist Party's "buying-out" policy towards the national bourgeoisie, and fixed interest was paid on assets. During the Cultural Revolution, however, large amounts of Cai's savings were frozen and much of his property confiscated. All was returned after the smashing of the gang of four when the policy towards former capitalists was restored and the new Constitution clearly provided for protection of savings from fixed interests as legitimate private property.

Other former capitalists' savings and property have also been given back to their legitimate inheritors. Included were Zhou Shizhi's personal savings of 180,000 yuan and Zhu Mengsu's 140,000 yuan. Zhou Shizhi was a former industrialist in Tianjin and Zhu Mengsu was a deputy to the National People's Congress and former vice-chairman of the city association of industry and commerce.

So far more than 50 families in Tianjin have inherited their parent's property. The beneficiaries include housewives, teachers, doctors and government employees. The value of the estate inherited varies from several thousand to several hundred thousand yuan.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL JOURNAL--Hohhot, 30 Nov--"SHI JIE WEN XUE YI CON" [COLLECTION OF TRANSLATED WORLD LITERATURE], China's first journal of world famous literary works translated into the Mongolian language, has been published and circulated in Hohhot, Nei Monggol, in late November. The first issue contains translated works of Leo Tolstoy, Turgenev, Hugo, Balzac, Maupassant, Mark Twain and others. The Mongolian people are interested in this publication which meets their increasing demand for knowledge and which will enrich their spiritual and cultural life. The journal will be published every 3 months. The second issue of the journal is expected to come off the press next January. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

## YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING

OW200558 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The third plenary session of the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee ended in the afternoon on 18 December after a 2-day meeting which decided that the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress will be held on 21 December. During discussion, the members of the provincial revolutionary committee held that while the people throughout the province are of one heart and one mind in undertaking the four modernizations and are accepting their militant tasks for the 1980s with pride and enthusiasm, the conditions for convening the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress have ripened and it is now the right time to hold it. At present, all preparations for convening the provincial people's congress have been completed.

The third plenary session of the provincial revolutionary committee adopted after discussion the agenda for the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress. It discussed "the report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee" which will be submitted to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for consideration. It also discussed the report on the 1978 final accounts of Heilongjiang Province and on the implementation of the 1979 provincial budget plan. The report will be submitted to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for examination.

Eighty-one members of the provincial revolutionary committee attended the third plenary session. Yang Yichen, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, including Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Wang Jinzi, (Wang Luming), Wang Weizhi, Sun Ziyuan, Lu Guang, (Wang Zhao) and Xie Yungqing.

## HEILONGJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETS 15 DEC

OW200601 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] On 15 December, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held a democratic consultation meeting of responsible persons of various democratic parties and personalities of various circles. They discussed matters concerning the candidacies for chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government, and new chairman, additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee. The responsible persons of various democratic parties and personalities of various circles unanimously agreed to adopt the namelist of candidates for the leading bodies of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee proposed by the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee as a namelist of candidates jointly nominated by the CCP, various democratic parties, mass organizations and patriotic and democratic personalities of various circles. The namelist will be submitted to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee for discussion and approval. They also made a motion on the selection of additional members of the provincial CPPCC Committee.



## XINHUA REPORTER DISCUSSES LIAONING COAL MINE LANDSLIDE

OW190141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Letter from XINHUA reporter Gu Tiefeng: "The Importance of Readjustment as Seen From the Fushun West Opencut Coal Mine"]

[Summary] Shenyang, 16 Dec--"In July this year, a serious landslide took place at the largest opencut coal mine in our country, the west opencut coal mine under the Fushun Mining Bureau. Some 1.29 million cubic meters of rock and earth collapsed, cutting off 10 main transport lines and putting four excavation areas and four power shovels out of production for an entire month. As a result, the mine's coal output dropped sharply. Similar landslides occurred twice at this mine in September and December last year."

At an opencut coal mine, the rock and earth above the coal seam must be stripped and hauled away so that the coal can be mined in the open. A definite proportion should be maintained between the volume of rock and earth stripped and the coal mined. If the stripping is not done properly, landslides will occur.

Since 1970, the coal output targets set by higher authorities for the west opencut mine has always been too high, and the imbalance between stripping and mining has become increasingly serious. As of the end of the last year, as much as 37.85 million cubic meters of rock and earth was supposed to have been stripped, but the target was not met. The mining bureau hoped that the mine's output target could be lowered for this year so that it could catch up with the stripping operation. However, the coal output target set by higher authorities for this year is still too high. The mine's designed annual capacity is 3.6 million tons of coal, but it is supposed to produce 4.3 million tons this year. Therefore, the mine has to concentrate on coal mining at the expense of stripping. Even the power shovels ordinarily used for stripping are now used to mine coal. By the end of September this year, the total yet to be stripped had increased to more than 40.8 million cubic meters.

Twenty years ago this mine had suffered from high output quotas and an imbalance between stripping and mining. Owing to blindly seeking high coal outputs from 1958 on, four serious landslides occurred during 1960 and 1961. "After these landslides, some 10,000 men were mustered from all over the country to clear up the landslide sites, and the proportion between stripping and mining was readjusted. By 1969 the mine finally had a respite and coal output again rose to near the original designed capacity."

If it does not pay to set output targets too high, why do people repeat it again and again? The main reason is that some people in the economic departments hold that it is revolutionary to set high output targets, and right-deviationist and conservative to set realistic targets. The workers at the Fushun west opencut coal mine told this reporter: "The first year of the 3-year readjustment period is almost over, but the imbalance between mining and stripping is becoming increasingly serious. If the problem of high output target is not solved, readjustment will be difficult to accomplish."

## BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG GRAIN HARVEST--Harbin, 13 Dec--According to statistics obtained by provincial grain departments on 5 December, Heilongjiang Province had procured 8.86 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling this year's state procurement plan by 6.7 percent and topping the total purchase made for the corresponding period of 1978 by 570 million jin. Despite natural calamities, Heilongjiang this year has gathered in a rich harvest. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0117 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

SHANXI PLA RALLY STRESSES TIGHTENING SECURITY

HK200734 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] Shanxi Military District held a mobilization rally on 7 December on safeguarding urban public order and tidying up internal security. The rally called on the PLA units and militia to take immediate action to contribute to defending the safety of the people's lives and property and protecting the four modernizations, while also tidying up internal security. Comrade (Su Guozhu), deputy political commissar of the military district, conveyed the spirit of the instructions from the central authorities. Deputy Commander (Xu Liangxiang) gave instructions on improving the internal security of the district. Political Commissar Li Bude made a speech. [passage indistinct]

In the future, cadres and fighters must curb criminal activities such as murder, arson, robbery and rape. They must boldly step forward to take action. In particular, garrison units in the towns must help local authorities to carry out patrols [words indistinct] and curb crimes.

It is necessary to step up internal security, set up security committees, establish the necessary anticriminal rules and regulations, strengthen the education of the organs and units and improve education of sons and daughters. It is necessary to strengthen control of weapons, ammunition and finances. The security of guns and ammunition must be assured. [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

XINJIANG SCIENTIST--Urumqi, 10 Dec--Peng Jiamu, a research fellow of the Biochemical Institute under the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, has been named deputy director of the Xinjiang regional branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Since his arrival in Xinjiang in July this year, Peng Jiamu has joined the masses of scientists and technicians in studying the plant diseases of melons, corn and wheat and working out effective measures against plant diseases. During the 1950's Peng Jiamu worked in Xinjiang as a researcher. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW]

XI XHONGXUN ADDRESSES GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK181142 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Text] While bidding farewell to the 1970s, what will be the attitude of Guangdong Province in greeting the arrival of the 1980s? The province's 56 million people and the overseas compatriots are concerned about this major issue.

During the 2nd session of the 5th provincial people's congress which solemnly opened on the morning of 17 December, over 1,000 delegates, who are entrusted with the importante mission by the people, gathered under the same roof to discuss great plans to quicken the pace of realizing the province's four modernizations and to strive to improve the people's livelihood. They will draw up a blueprint for developing Guangdong Province's economy by leaps and bounds in the 1980s.

In his government work report made at the session, Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chairman Xi Zhongxun spoke of the construction tasks ahead. He said: Actively developing foreign trade, successfully running special zones, importing advanced technology, utilizing foreign capital and promoting tourism are important measures to fully use Guangdong Province's favorable conditions and to quicken the pace of developing the economy.

Xi Zhongxun said: In readjusting our national economy, we must firmly grasp these links, promote industrial and agricultural production, turn our markets into brisk ones, enliven this province's economy, change its features as quickly as possible and make more contributions to the state.

The government work report noted: We must set up special zones in Shenzhen and Zhuhai and implement special management and liberalized policies, Shantou Municipality must also actively make preparations for setting up special zones and encourage foreigners, Overseas Chinese businessmen and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to make exclusive investments or participate in joint ventures in its special zones. Economically speaking, our special zones must act in accordance with the state's relevant regulations, offer preferential terms and independent management rights to foreign businessmen and make things convenient for foreign businessmen to make investments and set up factories. After paying profit tax, profits earned by enterprises may be remitted to foreign countries through the Bank of China. It is reported that stipulations concerning special zones' preferential terms and organizational management are mentioned in the draft of regulations regarding the setting up of special zones which will be submitted to the session.

The report also mentioned that it is imperative to reform foreign trade systems. He said: On the premise of implementing the principle of having a unified provincial plan and foreign trade policy, this province will expand the rights and powers of municipalities, counties, provincial and municipal units and enterprises concerned to participate in foreign trade and will reform the present system for supplying export commodities and the present import trade management system. This province will also rationally readjust foreign trade organizations and properly increase the number of ports for shipping.



The government work report contained over 22,000 characters. The report disclosed that the province's 1979 grain output can reach some 34 billion jin, an increase of 1.5 billion jin or 4.7 percent as compared with last year; it is estimated that the province's 1979 industrial output value may reach 21 billion yuan, an increase of 5.8 percent as compared with last year; the province's 1979 exports will increase by 55.8 percent as compared with last year; the province's 1979 overseas remittance income will increase by 41.2 percent as compared with last year; and the province's 1979 foreign exchange earnings from nontrade sources will increase by 140 percent as compared with last year. This province's economic activities with regard to foreign trade have been active. This province has won initial success in utilizing imported materials promoting business and carrying out compensation trade. This province has relaxed the tense market situation in which commodities were in short supply and has also improved the people's livelihood.

The government work report put forward the province's tentative plan: The province's total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1985 should increase by 100 percent over 1978; the province's foreign exchange earnings should increase by 200 percent; the material life of our people will be remarkably improved. According to the plan, the province's 1980 grain output should reach 35.5 billion jin, an increase of 4.4 percent as compared with 1979; the province's 1980 agricultural output value should reach 8.53 billion yuan, an increase of 4 percent as compared with 1979; and the province's 1981 agricultural output value should reach 9 billion yuan, an increase of 5.5 percent as compared with 1980.

On 18 December, all the delegates will discuss the government work report in groups and will put forward their proposals and views on the province's great plans to be fulfilled in the 1980s.

In his opening speech at the session, provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun noted: This is a very important session which will play a great role in mobilizing people throughout the province to make full use of Guangdong's favorable conditions, in quickening the pace of construction, in further promoting democracy and strengthening the rule by law, in promoting stability and unity and in successfully strengthening the province's political power.

Yang Shangkun pointed out: The factional forces established by the "gang of four" in Guangdong Province have been thoroughly investigated and have already been smashed. A political situation of relative stability and unity has emerged in this province. The masses of people have infinite faith in winning new victories in socialist modernization.

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